BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

A. S. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1852.....NO. 26.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do. do.	6 do. do.		5 00
Do. do.	12 do. do.		8 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,		12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.		20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is in the basement of Mr. H. R. Nixon's dwelling, corner of Princess and Second streets, immediately opposite the Jail, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v8-tf

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

REUBEN & E. H. GRANT

HAVE formed a co-partnership under the firm of R. GRANT & BROTHER—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, COMMISSION BUSINESS, &c. Our principle aim will be to please. Location Water Street, fifth door above Holmes' corner, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 2nd, 1852 23-6t

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

DUGALD A. LAMONT,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C., will pay prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. [8-t1m]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

☞Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

D. L. BURBANK,
(Successor to *Hatch & Burbank.*)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering businness.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C.
October 24, 1851 7-1y

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.

Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.

I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.

I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses—or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852 24-tf

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

NEW AND FRESH 2,000 lbs. Candy, all qualities; 5,000 lbs. Nuts, fresh and good; 25 boxes superior Lemons. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

TOBACCO, Tobacco.—Just received per schr. Express, a fine lot of Tobacco which will be sold very cheap.—Call at the sign of the Turk, Front street.
Sept 25 D. L. BURBANK.

General Notices.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 12th instant, at White Hall, Bladen county, N. C., THREE MULES, of the following description:—A large chesnut sorrel Mare Mule, about six or seven years old, with the hair rubbed off of each ear, caused by the reins of the bridle; a small black Horse Mule, with the end of his left ear cut off; the other a small yellow Mare Mule, no flesh marks recollected.

I will give the above reward of Ten Dollars for their delivery to D. McMILLAN & CO., White Hall, or to me, thirteen miles west of Whiteville—or Twenty-five Dollars with evidence sufficient to convict the thief.
Feb. 20, 1852—24-4t] B. H. BARDEN.

FOR SALE.

50 BBLS. Irish Potatoes, for planting;
25 bbls. Genesee Flour;
20 " double rectified Whiskey;
10 bags Rio Coffee. Just received from New York, and will be sold as cheap for cash as can be bought in Wilmington, with the exception of the freight per Railroad.—All other kinds of Groceries on the same terms. Please call and examine. L. A. MERRIMAN.
Strickland's, Duplin co., Jan. 30, 1852 21-6t

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a most desirable tract of Timber and Turpentine Land, containing about 800 acres, and lying on the waters of Hammonds' Creek in Bladen county, about 40 miles from Wilmington.

These lands are believed to be fully equal to any in the State, the trees having been boxed and run only for the last two years, and a great portion of the pines being of the largest size, suitable for making ton timber. The tract will be found well worthy the attention of those desirous of engaging in the turpentine and timber business. For further particulars, apply to WM. L. MOORE,
Feb. 6th, 1852—22-1m] White Hall, Bladen co.

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CAESAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.

The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.
S. EMANUEL.
Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852 22-tf
Fayetteville Observer copy and send bill as above.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County Court—December Term, 1851.

ORDERED by the Court, that at the next March Term of this Court, and until otherwise ordered, causes upon the Appeal Docket will be taken up for trial on Monday of the Term, and the Trial Docket will be taken up peremptorily on Tuesday. The State Docket will not be tried until Friday of the Term

Ordered further, that all Subpœnas for witnesses in Civil causes, other than appeals, shall not require attendance before Tuesday, and in all State cases before Friday of each Term, except witnesses to go before the Grand Jury.

Ordered, that publication of this be made weekly in the Herald and Journal, until the next term of this Court.
L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
January 2, 1852 17-tc

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, } Superior Court of
DUPLIN COUNTY. } Law.

ORDERED by the Court, that the rule heretofore made, that the State Docket shall be called on Monday of the Term be rescinded, and that hereafter the Civil Docket shall be taken up as heretofore, and the calendar of criminal cases called on Thursday of each Term; and that the Clerk of the Court is instructed to publish notice of this order, in the end that suitors, witnesses, and others, may take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.
Teste. H. SULLIVAN, Clerk.
Dec. 24, 1851 16-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

THE undersigned having acquired some knowledge of the manufacture and sale of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, is desirous of introducing those of the most approved kinds to the Farmers and Planters in North Carolina.—He has made such arrangements with E. Whitman, Jr., & Co., and R Sinclair, Jr., & Co., of Baltimore, (two of the most extensive houses in the country,) that he can furnish at short notice any articles in their line. Farmers and Planters wishing to keep up with the improvements of the age, will do well to give him a call. All Implements will be sold at their catalogue prices, which can be had gratis, by calling at his store—sign of the Turk, Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

N. B.—No commissions charged to the purchaser.
Dec. 16, 1851—15-3m D. L. BURBANK.

Valuable Land and Dwelling House for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his place on the Masonboro' Sound road, about two miles from Wilmington. The LAND contains about NINE HUNDRED ACRES, of which six or seven in the immediate vicinity of the House are cleared and improved; the balance is turpentine land. There are two tasks of new boxes, one year old.

The improvements are a comfortable and well finished two story dwelling house, with suitable out houses, a well of good water, and also a thriving nursery of choice young fruit trees. The above will be found worthy the attention of those desiring a healthy and pleasant residence in the vicinity of town. From its nearness to Wilmington, it may be confidently expected to increase rapidly in value. Apply on the premises to L. HOLMES.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11, 1851 56-3d—10-wtf

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me up to January 1st, 1852, are informed that their bills are ready, and a settlement will be required in all cases.
Jan. 15. C. MYERS, Hatter.

THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his country and town friends for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and examine his stock of Groceries, which consists in part of the following articles:—Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Wines, &c.; Flour, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Soap, Candles, Dry Beef, Shoes, Domestic Cotton Yarns, Teas, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Call at the old stand, Market street, in front of the Carolina Hotel.
Oct. 10, 1851. THOS. C. CRAFT.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

KEEP COOL.

THE subscriber has received one cargo of ICE, and has two others under way. In addition to important improvements in his old house, he has rented another, to guard against the contingency of being out on the 4th July. He can now insure a supply during the Summer, unless fire or other casualties should render ineffectual his arrangements.
A. PAUL REPITON.
Wilmington, Feb. 13th, 1852 23-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style of A. J. & T. J. JONES, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission, Forwarding and Agency Business;* and have taken the place lately occupied by Messrs. Gause & Bowden, where they will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to their care.
A. J. JONES,
T. J. JONES.

WE take pleasure in informing our friends and the public in general, that we are prepared to give all business entrusted to us, efficient and personal attention. We have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations; Spirit house and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Liberal CASH advances made on consignments.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY—FALL TERM, 1851.

Catharine A. Stanly, } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
John W. Stanly. }

ON motion, it is ordered that the petitioner have leave to take the depositions of Robert J. Dorsey, Alfred M. Stanly, William J. Nash, and others, of Attakapas, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, on Friday, the 12th day of March next, and from day to day until completed, (Sunday's excepted,) at the house of Louis R. Curtis, in the Parish of St. Mary's, to be read in evidence in behalf of the petitioner in the aforesaid cause, at the next term of the Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of New Hanover, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the petitioner's making publication for one month of the time and place of taking said depositions. SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Feb. 6, 1852 [Pr. adv. $4 38] 22-6t

HACKERS AND ROUND SHAVES.

L. WOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., would most respectfully inform dealers in the above articles that he has much improved in the manufacture of his heretofore unsurpassed HACKERS and ROUND SHAVES, and has reduced the price so as to successfully compete with Northern.

He is now manufacturing them in large quantities, with a view of supplying the trade, and would be thankful for orders for any quantity.

Address L. WOOD, or J. M. ROBINSON, who is my Agent in Wilmington. L. WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-6m

New and Rare Inducements.—Richland, Onslow County.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Onslow, their customers and friends, that they have opened a store at Richlands, where may be had the cheapest and best selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods that has ever been imported in this or any other place Also, an elegant assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the latest fashions and superior workmanship. BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS of all qualities and prices; together with a large stock of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, FLOUR, CHEESE, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c., with a variety of other articles in this line, which they offer at Wilmington wholesale prices. Spun Cotton of all Nos. In fact, every article that is usually kept in a country store, may be found at this establishment. They respectfully call the attention of their friends to their stock, and solicit their examination of the same before purchasing elsewhere, as they feel confident that they can offer better bargains than have ever before been offered in this market. Come and try, and you will be convinced that the cheapest store in this State, is that of
STERN & BROTHER.
Richlands, Onslow Co., January, 1852. 19-3mw

REMOVAL.

L. N. BARLOW has removed to the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, three doors below J. D. Love's Furniture Warehouse, and has opened an entire fresh stock of GENUINE GROCERIES, which will be sold at REDUCED RATES, in quantities to suit purchasers.
January 9, 1852 18

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.
Great Reduction in Prices!

THE CASH PRINCIPLE ADOPTED! CHEAPNESS and Excellence the order of the day! The subscriber has opened in the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, a splendid assortment of **Genuine Groceries, Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c.**

Also, **Fine Liquors and Wines,** all of which have been purchased since the first of October, for cash, and will be sold correspondingly low, at wholesale and retail. Call and examine. L. N. BARLOW.
January 9, 1852 18

LAND SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court-House door in Whiteville, on the second Monday in March, SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, known as the Toomer Land, on the East side of the White Marsh, for the taxes and charges due thereon for the years 1849 and '50, which is $21 00. L. WILLIAMSON, Sheriff.
Columbus co., Jan. 2, 1851 17-10t

Mozart Daguerrean Gallery.

Ye passers by, a word to you,
If ye would skill and beauty view,
Delay not, but your way pursue
To Gulick's well-known Gallery.

So life-like images appear,
That you will think your friends are near—
Their voice you'll almost seem to hear
At his Daguerrean Gallery.

All styles and sizes here you'll find,
Which cannot fail to suit your mind;
No Artist great are we behind
In our Daguerrean Gallery.

Here friends in groups are taken well,
And such possess a potent spell,
In after years a tale they'll tell
Of this Daguerrean Gallery.

And Gulick has both skill and taste—
A picture true he'll take in haste—
A moment only you need waste
At his Daguerrean Gallery.

The invitation is to all—
To rich and poor—to great and small;
Please don't forget in haste to call
At this Sky-light Gallery.
Over Messrs. Polly and Hart's Store, Front Street.
Dec. 8, 1851 78-d4t—wtf

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

THE GEO. HARRISS HAS ARRIVED, and we are prepared to show up the handsomest lot of Misses' Gaiters ever offered in this market. We keep always on hand the very *best* Philadelphia made Gaiters, and are manufacturing some of those Misses Calf Shoes, which all admit to out-wear anything of the kind ever sold in Wilmington.

DAILY EXPECTED BY SCHR. FIDELIA.
72 pair Ladies' Gaiters; 50 pair Child's Morocco Shoes;
100 pair Buskin Ties and Slippers.
Feb. 24, 1852. JONES & GARDNER.

NOW'S YOUR TIME. Just received per Schr. Wm. H. Smith: 25 bags prime green Rio Coffee;
52 boxes and 5 casks prime Cheese;
10 boxes Colgate's best Pale Soap;
10 dozen Painted Buckets; 5 doz. Corn Brooms;
15 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers;
10 dozen bottles best Sweet Oil;
10 boxes Soda Crackers;
5 " Collins' best Axes, long and short bits;
30 bbls. Canal Flour, extra. Low for cash, at
f27 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

MATCHES—MATCHES. 50 gross, with and without sulphur. For sale low, by
f27 WILKINSON & ESLER.

Schools.

EVERITTSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next session in this Institution will commence on the 1st day of January, 1852. A complete corps of well qualified Teachers is engaged. The Academy is furnished with a full set of Philosophical, Atronomical and Chemical Apparatus. The opportunities presented for a sound and accomplished Education, are equal to those of any similar Institution in the State.

For terms, &c., application may be made to
JOHN EVERITT, Esq., or
Rev J. JONES SMYTH, Principal,
Everittsville, Wayne Co., N. C.

There are vacancies for only two or three boarders in the family of the Principal, but board can be obtained on very reasonable terms in families of the highest respectability in the village. Dec. 6, 1851—77-law&14-w3m

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE present Session of this Institution will close on the 18th of February, and the next Session open on the first Monday in March. The rates of tuition, per session of five months, are:

For the primary branches of English	$6 00
For the higher branches of English,	12 00
For Latin and Greek	18 00

This School offers the advantages of thorough instruction in all the branches of a literary and classical education, either in preparing students for College, or qualifying them for the business of life. Convenient board can be had in good families at from $5 to $6 per month.
L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Jan. 23d, 1852 24-3t*

SCHOOL IN SWANSBORO', N. C.

THE Spring Term of this School will commence on the 19th of January, under the immediate controll of E. H. Remick. Parents and guardians wishing to patronize the school, may be assured that it will be kept in operation, and that all possible exertions will be made to sustain its increasing popularity. To young men desirous of qualifying themselves to teach, a rare opportunity is offered.

Ample arrangements have been made for boarding, the price varying from five to six dollars per month, including washing, lights, &c.

The subscriber and Thomas B. Holland, Esq., residing within half an hour's walk of the School, will accommodate those who prefer to board out of town.

It may be proper to observe, that Swansboro' being situated upon an arm of the sea, and only three miles from it, is decidedly pleasant and healthy. D. A. HUMPHREY.
Swansboro', Onslow county, Jan. 1852. 21-3mw

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College., Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy.	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf

P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

FEBRUARY 24th.

RECEIVED THIS DAY AT THE BOOKSTORE:

Report of the Forrest Divorce Case:—containing the full and unabridged testimony of all the witnesses, the affidavits and depositions, together with the Counselo and Forney letters, and a likeness of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest. This edition is published under the direct supervision of the Law Reporter of the New York Herald, and is the only one containing the suppressed testimony.

The Mysteries of Freemasonry—containing all the Degrees of the order conferred in a Master's Lodge, as written by Capt. Wm. Morgan; all the Degrees conferred in the Royal Arch Chapter and Grand Encampment of Knights Templars, Knights of the Red Cross of the Christian mark, and of the Holy Sepulchre, &c, &c.—revised and corrected to correspond with the most approved forms and ceremonies in the various Lodges of Freemasons in the United States.

ALSO,

The School for Husbands; by lady Bulwer Lytton.

Sketches in France; by Alex. Dumas, author of Monte Christo. We know not when we have read so interesting a work.

Yankee Yarns and Yankee Letters; by Judge Halliburton.

Home and its influence; a Domestic story. An exquisite tale for the home circle.

Count of Monte Christo; by Dumas.

The Life and Adventures of John A. Murrell, the Great Western Land Pirate; 22 elegant and spirited engravings.

The Life and Adventures of Joseph T. Hare, the Bold Robber and Highwayman, with 16 elegant and spirited engravings.

The Life and Adventures of the Accomplished Forger and Swindler, Col. Monroe Edwards—20 descriptive engravings.

The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion.

RAISINS—RAISINS. 100 boxes new and good. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

SNUFF—SNUFF. Fresh from the factory of Outcalt, and John Dill & Son; warranted equal to any in the United States. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.

Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.

Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country.* Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington, July 25, 1851

GARDEN SEEDS. Just received from Wethersfield, a large assortment of Garden, Grass and Flower Seeds.—For sale cheap, by C. DuPRE, Druggist & Chemist,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.
N. B. Daily expected, a few bbls. Onion Setts.

GLASS! GLASS! Just received per Schr. Mary Powell a full assortment of Window Glass, direct from the factory. Dealers can be supplied by the quantity at New York and Philadelphia prices. For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. A full assortment always on hand For sale, wholesale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

The Phantom Bull—BY OPHELIA.

In life's spring-time I knew a Bull,
Owned by the reverend village pastor,
Whose deep-toned roaring filled all full
Of horror—even the schoolmaster.

Our master was a noble youth,
With blood of purest Anglo-Saxon,
Who loved Dame Justice and the truth—
And dearly prized was Tutor Jackson.

'Twas noontide one fine Saturday;
The scholars laid away their books,
And happy hearts beat high for play,
Expressed by smiles and cheerful looks.

"Dismissed! go out in order! march!"
The well-drilled urchins leave the school,
Each little neck as stiff as starch,
And in their ranks no dunce or fool.

About the door we laid our plan
For sport and frolic after dinner;
And full of glee each student ran,
As though the race was to the winner.

Hark, hark! the bellowing thunders break,
See, see! the monster paws the sand;
Which makes the trembling scholars quake,
And puts to flight the little band.

Across the lot with wildest speed,
Each heart and hoof goes pit-a-pat,
"O, help! in this our time of need,"
The teacher cried, and threw his hat!

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic citizens of New Hanover County, are requested to meet at the Court-House in Wilmington, on Tuesday of next County Court, (March 9th,) at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this County in a Democratic State Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh; and also for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent the County in a District Convention, to be held in the town of Wilmington, to choose a Delegate to represent this Congressional District in the National Convention, to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the 1st day of June next. Other matters important to the organization of the party in this County, will also come before the meeting, and a full attendance is most earnestly solicited.

Feb. 5th, 1852. MANY DEMOCRATS.

Onslow County.

The Associate Editor paid a visit to Onslow Court on Monday last. For the month of March the weather was delightful and traveling pleasant. The attendance of county residents was considerable, and everybody appeared to be in good humor. We heard of no wrangling. Our party friends talked of holding a meeting on Tuesday afternoon to appoint Delegates to the Wilmington and Raleigh conventions, but concluded to postpone it till Superior Court week, in April next. Onslow will no doubt be represented. Owen Huggins, Esq., was chosen by the Magistrates of the county as chairman of the Court. We heard of no other proceedings of public interest. We should judge from the manner in which our friends met us, that money matters in Onslow are pretty sound, and we take this occasion of returning our thanks to them for their promptness, and also for the accession of new names to our list without solicitation.

Free Communication.

We would call the attention of our citizens to the pressing necessity of some free or nearly free communication with the counties on the other side of the river. The Manchester railroad will be finished in all of next year, and will give—indeed it has already given—an impetus to town property on the other side of the river, and stores and other places of business will gradually go up not only on the west bank of the river opposite town, but also on the west side of Brunswick river, and the country people and smaller dealers, by whom the present heavy ferriage is felt as amounting almost to a prohibition, will stop and be supplied there, where they will also dispose of their produce, and thus a considerable trade be lost to the place, and a nucleus be formed for the growth of a rival which may in time intercept the trade of the Railroad and lead to the shipment of produce from the other branch of the river.—Such things come gradually, and if not taken in time may have passed beyond our control before we are sufficiently impressed with imminence of the danger to take measures for guarding against it. It is a matter which appeals to the owners of real estate in Wilmington, whose interests are threatened to be placed in jeopardy. We want either free bridges or free ferries, and the expenditure necessary for the establishment and maintainance of such would be money well spent. We shall at an early day endeavor to make ourselves fully acquainted with all the bearings of the subject, and lay them before our readers. In the meantime we would be much obliged to any of our fellow-citizens who feel an interest in the subject and would favor us with any facts in relation to it, either through the medium of communication or otherwise.

Let us, then cease to refer to the past, but improve the present, and make sure calculations for the future. If indispensable to harmony, let us agree as one man that the names of Cobb and Quitman, and Foote and Davis shall be banished from our columns; let us take care of *principles*, and leave *men* to take care of themselves.—*Standard.*

We most perfectly agree with the Standard; we have never thought otherwise, nor have we ever spoken otherwise. The democratic party has always been party enough for us, and should have been for all who profess a belief in its principles. We respect Mr. Davis; and in some points of view, we like Messrs. Cobb and Foote; but we must say that men who have become conspicuous as leaders of opposing sections, are not, and cannot be available as standard bearers of a united party; not, at least, until the antagonistic feelings to which their opposing positions gave rise, have been softened down by time, and they, by a proper probation, have proved their fidelity to the party, one and indivisible. It is no use trying to mince matters. Men must not think in times of danger to desert the ship, and when she has safely weathered the storm, claim an equal interest in the voyage. These distinctive "Union" men, and 'Southern Rights" men, plainly expressed their want of confidence in the democratic party, by advising an abandonment of its organization—a breaking down of its party lines and landmarks—and the substitution of some self-elected salvation and Union insurance company; or some ultra sound and peculiarly faithful society, for the guardianship of the consciences of Southern men and States,—men who virtually said to the old-line Jeffersonian democrats, "we are holier than ye." Let us not be misunderstood—in the ranks of the democratic party there have been, and are, some differences of opinion in regard to the best and most expedient measures to be adopted for the preservation of the rights of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union—men in the heat of excitement have gone far, and may go far again; but every good democrat has, under all circumstances, recognized the democratic party as the true Union party, and the true States Rights party of the country, and has been jealous of its name and its organization. Those who have, either from motives of personal ambition—a desire of temporary notoriety—or any other cause, expressed their distrust of the party by ranging themselves under other names, will be welcomed cheerfully as returning members of the democratic family, but cannot be allowed to impose conditions, or dictate terms. They must enlist in the ranks freely and unreservedly as private soldiers, or not at all. The *people* will have it so, and they must submit.

☞Coroner CONOLEY held an Inquest on Wednesday, 3d inst., at the plantation of F. M. AGOSTINI, in this county, over the dead body of a white person unknown, but supposed to be the mate of the Brig Compeer. Verdict of the Jury, "Accidental drowning."

Oregon.

We are indebted to Mr. C. Fridenberg, formerly of this place but now of Oregon City, for copies of the Oregon Spectator of the 6th and 13th January, 1852. We find nothing of interest. The territory seems to be progressing.

☞It gives us pleasure to be able to state, that the laying down of T iron on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad was completed yesterday. The road is now laid with T iron from this town to Weldon, and if we take the expression of the traveling public for evidence, the Wilmington & Raleigh Road is now the best in the United States.

☞Friend LORING crows over getting up his flag-staff again, and asks if its fall were emblematic of the fall of the whig party, what does its rise again signify. It signifies this much—the pole is not by any means as high as it used to be. It can't reach—neither will the whig party be able to regain the height from which the next November election will cast them, nor to reach the Presidency. So we read the riddle.

The Press.

In a country so eminently practical as ours, it is natural that the discussion of questions of material and intrinsic interest should engage the attention of the people; and consequently, that the political and commercial papers should exert the chief influence, and absorb the best literary talent of the country.—Mere imaginative composition, or, as the English critics call it, "pure literature," can never hold more than a secondary—a very secondary—place in the estimation of a people to whom the whole range of practical science, and the free discussion of public policy is open. In all free countries, "the press" means, in fact, its political newspapers, whether such newspapers be avowedly partizan or not. All papers which openly and boldly grapple with the questions of the day, must be political, and can hardly avoid partizanship, whether secret or avowed.—Compare the bold, nervous logic, the clear, terse, and classical style, which generally characterizes the editorials of the leading political and commercial papers, with the diffuse, milk-and-water twaddle of the slip-slop affairs which pretend to exclusive literature. There is no sort of comparison, nor can there be any reason for surprise at the overshadowing influence of the political journals to the exclusion of such "family papers" as come in shoals from Philadelphia and New York, under the name of "Ladies Newspapers," "Home Gazettes," etc., etc.

The North Carolina University Magazine, in its introductory, ascribes the failure of literary enterprises in this State to the adverse influence of the political press, which it says is, "alas! too jealous, and too powerful." And it further says, that its conductors, "moved by an over-estimate of the importance of their own calling, or their disesteem of literary enterprises, have presented a 'cold shoulder' to all such designs."

We notice this, not for the purpose of finding any fault with the Magazine, which we have already commended to the favor of the people, and which we again commend, but because it embodies a mistaken idea—we had almost said, a vulgar prejudice—common in all communities, against political papers, and, so far as North Carolina is concerned, is founded upon an error, when it says that the political press is moved by an over-estimate of the importance of its own calling or its disesteem of literary cotemporaries. The fact is, that our editors have not sufficiently respected their own calling, and that the character and usefulness of the press is rising rapidly in proportion as its conductors are becoming impressed with the importance and responsibility of their vocation.

In our days—in this "nineteenth century," about which we have heard so much, everything is made to serve some purpose. Niagara is simply a stupendous water-power—lightning is a telegraphic fluid running about wild and in a state of nature, and as for steam—well, that is hackneyed but none the less useful.—Why then should literature waste its sweetness on the desert air,—why should it not be caught, harnessed and made to work in traces like a good responsible dray-horse—there is work for it to do—truths to be told—facts to be developed—theories to be demonstrated. It is only by entering the battle-field of life, and joining in the discussion of the real and practical questions of the day that literature can rightfully claim the influence to which its votaries think it is entitled.

As regards literary criticism we have a word or two to say. In our opinion it is a false and mistaken policy for the press of the State to praise every aspirant indiscriminately, without reference to the real merits or demerits of his production, merely because he may happen to be a citizen of North Carolina.—Merit should be encouraged, but not exaggerated; proper allowance, nay, even kind indulgence, should be extended to failings and short-comings, but still they should be pointed out as beacons for the future. It takes some little nerve to criticise independently, especially where approbation is looked for as a foregone conclusion, and the expression of a contrary opinion is apt to be regarded in the light of a personal offence. Of course, the small dogs who yelp, secure in their own insignificance, are neither here nor there, but the too easy nature of most of our editors leads them to praise almost any body who asks them, as a matter of courtesy, and thus a paper which really criticises, is sometimes made to appear at variance with its most respected cotemporaries, and that too while it occupies the unpopular ground.—So far as we have been able to see, the fault of our political press has not been a jealousy of literary efforts in the State, but a too eager and indiscriminating approval of them—not an over-estimate but an under estimate of its own importance. The political periodical press, that which boldly discusses all the grand practical topics of the day is the great lever of the world, and among a free people maintains a deserved pre-eminence.

Plank Road.

We are requested to state that a Plank Road Meeting will be held in Lumberton on the second Saturday in April next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the project of a plank road from Lumberton to Cape Fear River. The call for the meeting is signed by a large number of the citizens of Robeson county, and the hope is expressed that Bladen county and Wilmington will be represented in the meeting.

Some months since we published a communication on this subject and heartily commended it to the attention of all whom it might concern; we can now only re-iterate what we then said, and join in the hope expressed by the callers of the Lumberton Meeting, that Wilmington may be represented there on the second Saturday in April next.

We are informed by an "extra" from the "Herald Office," that Wilmington has again been visited by a destructive conflagration. The buildings destroyed and the goods and furniture lost or damaged we perceive was mostly insured in the North Carolina and Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Companies. We like to see North Carolinians encouraging their own Institutions and are gratified to learn that both these companies are doing a good business.

Graham (N. C.) Democrat.

We agree perfectly with our brother of the Democrat in liking to see North Carolinians encouraging their own institutions, but can't help thinking that he takes a queer occasion to congratulate the companies referred to on doing a good business.

☞The Washington Republic, Mr. Fillmore's central organ, is busy re-publishing all the endorsements of that gentleman by whig meetings in North Carolina. In a recent number we notice four quotations from North Carolina papers, containing either proceedings of county meetings or editorial remarks. Political capital is in demand.

The Democratic Review.

This publication is out in its February number in open denunciation of Mr. Buchanan, and of Gen. Butler. It says it has too long been ignorant of its power, but gives us reason to infer that it has now waked up, and will signalise its might by tilting against eminent members of the party, whose banner it hoists. Of course we cannot sanction its doings in this respect, but we can say, that in others, there is a marked improvement. The Review is better printed, and its articles are more spirited and energetic, while at the same time they seem to have reached the *ne plus ultra* of political imprudence.

The Hen with Tails.

Modern science has brought to light many things which in former times would have been regarded as apochryphal. Geology has proved the existence at some remote period of a very different order of animals from those which now inhabit the earth; and although among the fossil remains of organic life there is nothing approaching to the *present* form of man, it does not necessarily follow that humanity had not a contemperaneous existence with those extinct animals, since in the revolution of countless ages the form might have been very much modified by circumstances, so much so indeed as to destroy its apparent identity. We know that an erudite and philosophical Scotchman, Lord Monboddo, has gravely promulgated the theory that man, in common with other animals, was originally gifted with that graceful and convenient appendage—a tail, and that it has only been by his artificial habits of life, sitting on cane-bottomed chairs, hard benches and-so-forth, together with the extravagant and unwholesome habit of wearing clothes, that he has lost that badge of his primitive dignity and innocence, which has literally been worn away—rubbed off—stumped and deteriorated, until now, only its rudimental portion can be found in the small bony continuation of the spinal column which may be noticed in the human skeleton. That Lord Monboddo was right in his theory of tails is proved by the discoveries of recent travelers, who have found in the interior of Africa a tribe of primitive men with tails, who have preserved that inestimable ornament which we, by our carelessness and the neglect of due precaution, have lost. These men sit on benches with holes in them, and thus avoid that attrition which has proved fatal to the member among our more degenerate races. Indeed, there can be no doubt that these men approach most nearly to the primitive type to which man will be restored "in another and better world," since we find the ghost of Hamlet's father threatening to "unfold a tail," which must have been *some* tail, to produce the effect with which Hamlet is threatened on its exposure.

Demosthemes was almost a finished orator, and laid great and merited stress upon "action! action!" We can in some measure conceive the effect produced by his gestures—the authoritative nod of his head—the impassioned, the appealing, the spirit stirring tones of his voice, the motion of his hands, now raised in supplication to the Gods—now extended in exhortation or entreaty to the people. All this we can conceive, but who can estimate the power he might have exerted could he have brought to his assistance the impressive sweep of a good stout four foot long tail—now curling and quivering with excitement; anon moving in gentle undulation, speaking only of tranquility and peace. Just observe a dog. What eloquence of gesture can surpass the motions of his caudal appendage. What emotion of the canine soul cannot thereby find an expression? We repeat it; Demosthenes was almost a finished orator. If he had only possessed a long switch tail he would have been perfect.

Talking of tails reminds us of the legend of the Kilkenny cats, wherein it is related how the heroic and belligerent animals in question

> Fit and fit,
> Scratch'd and bit,
> Squal'd and spit,

until they didn't leave a bit of their two several and respective carcasses but a piece of one tail—a dreadful warning and a useful lesson, to be conned over by the Herald man should he ever again feel like calling the inhabitant of the burnt district ugly.—Let him think of the Kilkenny cats, and reflect upon the uselessness of our running down each other's personal appearance *a-la-Kilkenny mouser*, until nothing will be left of our beauty but a *tale* that has been told. On the contrary, why not puff each other up, or if we must abuse somebody let us turn upon the benedicts whose market is made—put it to friend Loring for instance, and all the rest of them. For our part, we think the Herald man is a right good-looking man. After that he ought to stretch the truth for us a little, we have made a strong pull for him.

State Politics.

The Greensborough Patriot (whig) of the 28th ult., has for its leader an article headed "Convention," in which strong ground is taken for an open convention, and a dead set is made upon "certain leaders of opinion in the East," who prefer the democratic measure of "Free Suffrage" to a convention. Reference is made to certain whig papers in the East who favor an eastern man for Governor, for the purpose of keeping this convention question out of the canvass. And further, allusion is made to a writer in the Old North State, under editorial endorsement, who contends for the mode of amendment by legislative enactment, because most conservative, and because the Senate, composed of a large eastern majority, would never consent to a change of the basis.

The Patriot, speaking for the western whigs, says these *State questions* CANNOT be kept out of a *State Canvass*, and that it is absurd to attempt it. The weight and influence of the whig party is at the West, and if the press reflects the views of the party, that weight and influence will be cast in favor of a radical change of the basis, and the calling of a convention will be only one means towards the accomplishment of that end. We need not be surprised then if some eastern whigs pause before they allow themselves to be carried away by this current, of which they cannot estimate the strength, nor find out where it is going to carry them.

So far as we can see, the democrats of the West will go with their eastern brethren on this question, and a full party vote will be polled in that section. In the East, the instinct of self-preservation will lead thousands of intelligent Whigs either to act with the Democrats, or to refrain from acting at all.

The North Eastern Railroad.

On Friday evening last, the City Council of Charleston subscribed 2000 shares to the stock of the North Eastern Railroad. This, with 2500 already subscribed by individuals, makes up enough to secure the charter.

☞Among the further items by the Africa we find one to the effect that France has determined to request of Belgium the removal of the monuments on the field of Waterloo commemorative of the victory obtained by the Allies over Napoleon, and that the request or demand will be resisted by England. There are rumors of serious defections in the Belgian army. The men are said to be leaving in large bodies and making their way to France.

☞The N. Y. Herald says that John Van Buren is about settling in South Carolina. May be so, and may be not.

☞We have got the March number of The Plow, an agricultural magazine, edited by Solon Robinson, and published in New York, at 50 cents a year.

BOUNTY LAND LAW.—In the House of Representatives on the 27th ult., the supplemental bounty land bill was laid on the table by a vote of 100 to 84. So this bill is in fact defeated, and the matter remains as it was left by the act of September 8th, 1850.

☞The nett amount of money in the various U. S. depositories, subject to draft on the 23d ult., is stated by the Treasurer to have been $13,696,104 41.

Riding a Dead Horse.

"The grand mistake of Mr. Webster" says a keen observer, "is this—*He always* WILL *ride a dead horse.*"

The above is the opening sentence of a leading editorial in a late number of that talented compound of dangerous *isms* and absurdities, the *New York Tribune*. It embodies a great truth, not only in the case of Mr. Webster, but many other of our prominent politicians. This riding of dead horses is a bad habit, and with many politicians it is incurable. Foote, Cobb, in fact all the Union-saving, Mutual Insurance politicians are riding dead horses. Their favorite hobbies no longer possess any vitality. On the other hand, any attempt at reviving, for some time to come at least, the excitements of the late crisis is neither more nor less than a grand equestrian feat on a dead charger. It won't do. Death on the pale horse was nothing like so dismal a spectacle—Sancho Panza asleep on the wooden frame which he took for his Donkey, not nearly so ridiculous as those "leaders" who fancy that they can ride into power on the defunct carcasses of "obsolete ideas." We would advise all our "whig, Union, constitutional, compound, conglomerated party" men to jump into the democratic wagon and come along; there only can they find vitality—there only a future. The organization to which they have been clinging is a *dead horse*. So are all the small parties or factions that have divided the democratic party for some time. Nothing can be done with them. Galvinism even could not bring them up, and the sooner their carcasses are put under ground the better.

☞The Fayetteville Observer of the 2d inst., seems to think that we acted very wrong in not publishing Mr. VENABLE'S speech on the census printing. We think differently. We have not the most distant idea of occupying our limited space otherwise than as may seem best to ourselves, and must claim the right of deciding upon what we think will prove most interesting to our readers, and most beneficial to the cause we advocate.

We regard the compromise or anti-compromise hobby as essentially a dead horse—a defunct animal. We do not pretend that the democratic party is perfect—by no means—no human organization can be; but its leading principles are correct; and, generally speaking, its course has been in accordance with them; while, in our opinion, the distinctive principles of the opposite party are incorrect, and their policy dangerous to the country. On the eve of an important contest between these two parties, we feel ourselves justified—nay, we believe it to be our duty to exclude from our columns all such criminations and recriminations as might endanger our success. We attack no member of our party, but pursue our own course, and have no notion of being taught party fidelity by a bitter opponent of democratic principles, who would fain carry into practice his motto—to divide and govern.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT GOLDSBORO'.—We are informed that as the Newbern Mail Stage was going into Goldsboro', Wayne county, on Monday last, in crossing the Railroad track, it came in contact with the Locomotive of one of the trains, whether the upward or downward we were not able to learn, and that the driver of the Stage was killed, and a passenger had a leg broken. The other passenger, there being but two, escaped without injury.

Herald, of this morning.

The accident, we learn, was occasioned by the horses taking fright at the locomotive and running off, striking the stage against a stump. The locomotive did not come in contact with the stage.

Democratic Meeting in Brunswick.

We learn that a large meeting of the democrats of Brunswick county, was held at the Court-House in Smithville, on Monday evening last. The meeting was addressed by Robert Strange, Jr., and M. B. Smith, Esqs. Resolutions were passed, avowing a preference for David S. Reid for Governor, and Buchanan and Strange for President and Vice President. We have not yet received the official proceedings.

☞The steamship Franklin, from Havre via Cowes, arrived at New York on the 2d inst., with four days later from Europe. The Franklin brings 55 passengers, a valuable freight and $190,000 in specie. The American steamship Arctic arrived at Liverpool on the 17th ult., having made the passage in 9 days and 18½ hours, being the shortest trip on record. The chief incident in the English Parliament was the introduction by Lord John Russell of the Bill to organize the local militia. They are to be selected by ballot in their respective counties, and not to be sent out of their counties except to repel invasion.

A motion of censure on the Irish government was fixed for Thursday the 26th ult. Should it result in a vote of censure it was supposed that the ministry would resign.

The excitement regarding the gold diggings in Australia had greatly increased. The yield of the mines is immense.

The English Government had commenced prosecuting the Irish Press. The proprietors of the Dundalk Democrat had been arrested for a libel upon the Government.

The fear of a French invasion still prevailed, and was by no means limited to the lower classes. The British squadron in the Tagus has been recalled by government, and is to compose part of a fleet to cruise in the channel, consisting of 15 ships of the line, 10 frigates, and 15 or 20 steam frigates.

France was perfectly tranquil. The approaching elections were the absorbing topic of conversation, and excited great interest.

It is still affirmed that Napoleon has designs upon Belgium. He has also made demands upon the Swiss Government for the suppression of the clubs and the banishment of refugees. The Swiss Government has refused to accede, and claimed the intervention of Great Britain.

The correspondent of the London Daily News states that some great movement may be expected in Paris on the 22d of February, and orders have been issued to the various Generals to be prepared for the emergency.

Trade in Paris was in a very depressed state, and discontent was rapidly spreading.

Prices of grain had rallied.

The overland mail from India and China reached London on the 16th. The commercial advices were considered more satisfactory than for several months.

Accounts from Bombay state that the Burmese Government had yielded to the demands of the English. Doubts were, however, entertained of the King's sincerity. 100,000 troops having been mustered and warlike preparations made. The British fleet still remained off Ragoon.

In Canton, the rich men had been called on to contribute large sums towards the expenses of the war, reports concerning which were exceedingly vague.

A great fire occurred at Hong Kong, on Dec. 28, which destroyed 500 houses.

The Kuangse rebellion was making great headway.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You would oblige by calling attention to the propriety of forming an Agricultural Society in this county. Wednesday evening, of our county Court, would be a good time for a meeting of Farmers. If you approve, please lend your aid in calling attention to the subject. A CITIZEN.

The town papers would oblige by giving general notice of a meeting.

We most cordially approve of the object of the proposed meeting, and take pleasure in calling attention to the subject. We hope that a successful effort may be made for the formation of a society which will prove of lasting benefit to the agricultural interest of our county. We trust that our friends from the country will take this matter in hand; if they do, much mutual advantage may be the result.

☞The advocates of the Maine Liquor Law, are now styled by their opponents, Maine-iacs.

☞The Indiana democratic State convention has expressed a preferance for Gen. Lane for the Presidency. The convention endorses the "finality" of the compromise, and re-asserts the time-honored doctrines of the democratic party.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE RIVER.—What has become of the meeting to memorialize Congress on the subject of our Bar and River?

Arrival and Departure of the Mails under the new Arrangement, which went into operation, 1st March, 1852.

The Mail from the North is due every day at 9 A. M., and at 9½ P. M.

Closes at a quarter before 1 P. M., and at 9 P. M. precisely.

The Mail for the South closes at 9 A. M.

The Mail from Onslow Court-House, Sneads Ferry, &c., is due every Monday at 5 P. M. Closes every Thursday at 9 P. M.

The Mail from Long Creek, Black River Chapel, &c., is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 9 P. M.

The Mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown and Prospect Hall, &c., is due every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M. Closes same day's at a quarter before 10 A. M.

☞An extra Package will be made up for Letters going North of Richmond, Va., which will be kept open until 7 A. M. All other Letters must be in the Office at the hours above named, or they will not be Mailed until next succeeding Mail.

J. G. BURR, P. M., Wilmington, N. C.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRADE.—The new and beautiful Schr. Manhasset, was built in New York, by Wm. H. Webb, Esq., for our enterprising fellow-townsman, B. Flanner, Esq., she is built of Live Oak, White Oak and Locust, and is a handsome model, and does credit to the architect, Mr. Webb; she measures 102 feet on deck, 22½ breadth of beam, and 11½ feet depth of hole, and measurs about 270 tons. The Cabin is on deck, with two apartments, the front containing 12 berths and the after 4 state rooms. Through the politeness of her commander, Capt., Myers, we were permited to examine her throughout, and as far as we are capable of judging such matters, pronounce her to be a handsome vessel. Success to the enterprise.—*Commercial, 4th inst.*

Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

In Senate, Mr. Dawson presented the resolutions of the Georgia Legislature, against intervention in the affairs of Foreign Nations, which were ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned till Wednesday, to avail itself of the opportunity to visit the steamer Baltic.

In the House, Mr. Fitch moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer resolutions in favor of the Compromise. A call of the House was ordered.

Arrival of the Steamer Crescent City.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The steamer Crescent City, with California mails to the 1st inst., arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, direct from Chagres. She brings $1,300,000 in gold, on freight, and 145 passengers.

On her outward passage she touched at Kingston on the 10th, and left on the 12th inst. The steamer Independence was still repairing, and would leave for San Juan and New Orleans on the 1st March.

The Crescent City arrived at Chagres on the 15th and left on the 19th inst.

On the 17th the U. S. sloop Cyane left Chagres for San Juan, to relieve the Albany.

On the 20th the Crescent City passed the steamer Ohio, bound to Chagres.

The Panama Echo states that the steamer McKim, in 64 days from Panama, arrived at San Diego on the 28th of January, with 14 passengers, but was unable to procure coal.

The steamer Monumental City was leaving Alapulco with one engine when the Crescent City left.

The steamer Cherokee and propeller West Wind sailed on the 19th from Chagres for New Orleans.

Whig Senator from Mississippi.

By a despatch which appears under our telegraphic head, we have the gratifying intelligence of the election of the Hon. Walter Brooke, a Union Whig of sterling character, as a member of the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Foote.

Washington Republic.

To this the *Pennsylvanian*—deservedly high authority with the Democratic party—appends the following remarks:

"And the Republic is *gratified* at the above intelligence. We believe it, for it has good reasons to be gratified—exceeding gratified. Never had the organ of the Whig Party better cause for exultation. This is the third victory of the same sort within a few short months. Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi, in each of which Whiggery was utterly prostrate and paralyzed, because of its corrupt connection with the "Sewardites" of the North, have been by the adroit management of the Whig Union leaders, and not a little treachery and double-dealing, defrauded of three Democratic United States Senators. If the Democrats of the South are not already awake to the dangers of those who are exhibiting so much solicitude for the formation of an Union Party distinct from the Democratic Party, we would think this should stir them from their slumber, though it were as sound as that of the Seven Sleepers of ancient story. 'Is this peace, or is it war?'"

The Australian Gold Diggings.

The following is from a private letter dated Sydney, November 8:

"Scarce had you departed before news reached that gold had been found in large quantities in Victoria, at Bunninyong, 40 miles west of Melbourne, and about equi-distant from Geelong. Time has only served to show that the gold is to be found in even greater quantity than was at first anticipated; and so great has been the excitement in Melbourne and Geelong, that these places became almost depopulated. It was only last night that I heard Mr. G. Deas Thomson, the Colonial Secretary, state in his place in the Legislative Council that the gold field of Victoria was fully as rich as that of the Turon.

"Up to the time at which I now write, the town and the various other diggings near it, have yielded gold to the value of somewhat over £200,000—say £220,000. The weekly arrival by escort and mail is 5,500 ounces of dust and nuggets, and the number of people employed is estimated to be fully 15,000.

"The Bunninyong, or to write more correctly, the Ballarat gold field yields about 1,500 to 2,000 ounces weekly, and there are from 5,000 to 7,000 persons employed at it.

"In Sydney, yesterday, gold sold at 65s. to 65s. 6d. per oz. In Melbourne and Geelong, by last advices, it sold at 60s. to 61s. 6d. per oz.; but it has been selling at both places as low as 55s. per oz."

The Wreck of the U. S. Steam Frigate Missouri at Gibraltar.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—A letter from John E. Gowan, Esq., the contractor for removing the remains of the U S. steam frigate Missouri, dated Gibraltar, Jan. 24th, states that all the machinery has been removed except the shafts, which would be taken out in the spring. The light which has been kept for eight years over the wreck has been dispensed. He further says that he did more in three weeks in removing the steamer than the English accomplished in three years.

The Mormons—A Card.

In the Washington and New York papers there is news by telegraph that the Mormons at Great Salt Lake City had published a declaration of Independence, in which they assert their determination to set up a republic for themselves; that the United States authorities are put at defiance, that all the United States officers had left, and that the people were prepared to resist all authority by fortifying their settlement; which I have no hesitation in pronouncing a mistake. From my last advices, received from the authorities in Utah, I am certain that no such state of things was ever thought of or contemplated as that described in the paragraphs of the newspapers alluded to. It is either a sheer fabrication or a misunderstanding growing out of the United States officers leaving the Territory last autumn. JOHN M. BERNHISEL,

Delegate from Utah.

Washington City, March 1, 1852.

THE CHEROKEE NATION.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following information respecting this people:—The population is between 17,000 and 18,000, exclusive of 1,844 slaves and 64 free negroes. From a census recently taken, I select the following statistics: 27 public schools, 38 churches, 65 blacksmith shops 14 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 2 tan yards, (fine salines,) 5,770 horses, 28,605 cattle, 35,832 hogs, 233 mules and asses.

This census included only the emigrant Cherokees, or those who have removed since 1835. Those who emigrated prior to that time would doubtless exhibit a larger list in all these particulars.

Late from California.—Arrival of the Prometheus.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—2½, p. m.—The steamer Prometheus, bringing California dates to February 2d, arrived this morning. She also brings 300 passengers, and nearly half a million in gold.

John B. Weller is elected to the United States Senate.

The news from the mines is highly favorable, tho' there is much suffering for want of water.

The markets are quiet. The speculative feeling has subsided.

The steamer Tennessee left San Francisco on the 2d of January, with Col. Fremont and family on board. She had a million and a half of gold on board. The steamer North America also left on the 2d.—Col. Fremont purposes spending some time in Europe.

Late news from the Salt Lake state that the Mormons, among themselves, had published a declaration of independence, in which they assert their determination to set up a republic for themselves, and the United States authorities are put at defiance.—All the United States officers had left. The people were preparing to resist all authority by fortifying their settlements.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamer Africa.

NEW YORK, February 28—2½, P. M.—The steamer Africa arrived here this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 14th instant.

Cotton was firm, and the prices the same as per Atlantic. Sales had been made during the previous three days of forty-seven thousand bales—fourteen thousand on speculation, and the residue for export and foreign trade. Flour had declined 3 a 6d., and was dull. Corn had declined 6d. Lard had declined.—Turpentine was active, and had advanced. Sugars, molasses, and coffee were quiet. Tobacco was dull.

Money was easy. Consols 96¾.

The political news is unimportant. England, France, and the Continent were generally quiet.

Supreme Court.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last notice:—

By RUFFIN, C. J. In State v. Cheek, from Chatham, declaring that there is no error in the judgment. Also, in Richardson v. Strong, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in Holmes v. Hawes, in Equity, from New Hanover, directing the order to be reversed. Also, in Satterfield v. Riddick, in Equity, from Gates. Also, in Page v. Goodman, in Equity, from Chowan, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Hardy v. Leary, in Equity, from Bertie; directing a reference.

By NASH, J. In Doe ex dem, Jackson v. Jackson, from Surry, affirming the judgment. Also, in Martin v. Amos, from Stokes, affirming the judgment.—Also, in Burnett v. Thompson, from Bertie, error in admitting evidence, judgment reversed. *venire de novo.* Also, in State v. Nat, from Beaufort, directing the judgment to be reversed. Also, in Moody v. Moore, in Equity from Northampton, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Walling v. Burroughs, in Equity, from Martin; account to be taken of the value of the timber while growing. Also, in Hudson v. Pierce, in Equity, from Halifax. Also, in Walling v. Watts, in Equity, from Martin, reversing the decree. Also, in Saunders v. Haughton, in Equity, from Chowan; report set aside as to the two items excepted to, in all other respects confirmed. Also, in Hollowell v. Green, from Pitt, directed to be certified that there is no error. Also, in McDaniel v. Thomas, in Equity, from Jones, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J. In Grady v. Threadgill, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Foy v. Foy, from Carteret, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Brinson v. Wharton, in Equity, from Bertie, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Reed v. Kinnamon, in Equity, from Forsythe, reversing the order. Also, in State v. Camalt, from Beaufort, declaring there is no error. Also, in Peacock v. Winburn, from Nash, reversing the decree.

A Present to Dr. Thomas.

We stepped into Mr. Bowditch's Store, a few days since, to see the beautiful set of Instruments, now on exhibition at that place, and designed as a present to *Dr. Wm. G. Thomas, of Wilmington*, by his friends in this vicinity.

The Present consists of a complete set of *Obstetrical Instruments*, finished in the highest style of art, and is intended by the donors not only as a testimonial of his general merits as a physician, but of his eminent success in this particular branch of practice.

The whole is enclosed in a solid rosewood case, surmounted by a heavy silver plate bearing this inscription, "*To Dr. Wm. Geo. Thomas, by his friends in Edgecombe, N. C.*, 1852."

It will remain a few days, and then be forwarded to Wilmington.

* * * * * *

To record such a manifestation of deep and abiding friendship for one so truly worthy, is indeed a pleasure. We have known the Doctor for some time. As a man, we have always found him courteous and affable—as a physician, cool and determined, yet kind and sympathetic—as a citizen, always sustaining a deep, watchful interest in the public affairs of his community—in all things, the perfect gentleman.

We heartly wish him the success in life which he deserves—we could not wish him more.

Tarborough Southerner.

TO THE WHIGS.—The Whigs blame us for ceasing to advocate Whig Principles. Have not the Whig party ceased to advocate Whig principles?—But say they, you have joined the Democratic party. What if we have? What sin in associating yourself with those who agree with you in feeling and sentiment. Democratic principles are right, and the Whigs acknowledge it, in ceasing to urge the adoption of their own.—*Halifax Republican.*

Kutusoff.

This old General, the same who commanded the Russians in the great battle of Borodino, has been almost deified, heretofore, by the absolutists of Europe for his supposed successful resistance to Napoleon.—Not a man, who has abused Napoleon from hate or for hire, has been found to deny him the honors of an Apotheosis. Even Byron says of him, at the siege of Ismail:

> "Kutusoff, he who afterwards beat back
> (With some assistance from the frost and snow)
> Napoleon on his bold and bloody track,
> It happened was himself beat back just now.
> He was a jolly fellow, and could crack
> His jest, alike in face of friend or foe,
> Though life, and death, and victory were at stake.
> But here it seems his jokes had ceased to take."

This, however, seems to be an age for unmaking heroes, who, we are told by the way, are never such to their *valets*. A German General, in the Russian service, named Wolzogen, has lately published a narrative of his personal experience during the campaign of 1812, in which he strips the old half-savage of all his borrowed plumes. He was an aide of Barclay de Tolly whom Kutsoff superseded, and from his position was enabled to see much that was concealed from the general view. He says that Barclay, the true hero of that dreadful war, was sacrificed, much against the inclination of the emperor Alexander, to the jealousy of the Russian Noblesse who could not bear to see a foreigner at the head of the army. He describes Kutsoff as a worn out debauchee, without either courage or ability, but possessed of a boundless ambition, and an infinite degree of cunning. During a most critical period of the battle of Borodino (the most tremendous conflict of modern times,) as a member of the staff of Barclay, he was ordered to bear him certain intelligence of a very important character. He found him at dinner with his staff, two miles from the field of battle, and entirely out of the line of fire. He was perfectly ignorant of what was going on in front.—Though beaten to a jelly, he sent a dispatch to Alexander, announcing a victory, at the very moment when his forces were executing a most disastrous retreat upon Moscow. Wolzogen says he was afraid to send an aid with this dispatch, lest the emperor might find out the true state of the case. It was, therefore, entrusted to a mere Chasseur, who knowing nothing could not consequently betray him. He says that *Barclay* was the true hero of this battle, and that he was always in the hottest of the fight, and that nearly all his staff were either killed or wounded.

Col. Benton, it was, we believe, who spoke about "vindicating the truth of history!" What is the truth of history? What dependence can be placed on anything that history asserts?

An American citizen in Florence, (Italy,) says that in that city there is not an auger, and that "the carpenters have nothing but a red hot poker to bore holes with." They saw wood there by holding the wood in both hands, and the same frame between the knees. And yet in this city, so destitute of mechanical contrivances, the finest sculpture in the world is produced.—They will live and learn, however. Powers is introducing some "Yankee notions," which they will see and appreciate.

Pompeii.

Forty years after the discovery of Herculaneum, another city, overpowered at the same time, was destined to be the partner of its disinterment, as well as its burial. This was Pompeii, the very name which has been almost forgotten. As it lay at a greater distance from Vesuvius than Herculaneum, the stream of lava never reached it. It was inhumed by showers of ashes, pumice and stone, which formed a bed of variable depth from twelve to twenty feet, and which is easily removed; whereas the former city was entomed in ashes and lava to the depth of from seventy to one hundred feet. With the exception of the upper stories of the houses, which were consumed by red hot stones ejected from the volcano, or crushed by the weight of matter collected on the roofs, we behold in Pompeii a flourishing city, nearly in the state in which it existed nearly eighteen centuries ago.

The buildings unaltered by newer fashions; the paintings undimmed by the leaden touch of time; household furniture left in the confusion of use; articles of intrinsic value abandoned in the the hurry of escape, yet safe from the robber, or scattered about as they fell from the trembling hand which could not stop or pause for the most valuable possessions, and in some instances, the bones of the inhabitants, bearing sad testimony to the suddenness and completeness of the calamity which overwhelmed them In the prison, skeletons of unfortunate men were discovered, their leg bones enclosed in shackles, and are so preserved in the museum of Portici

I noticed, said Mr. Simond, a striking memorial of this mighty eruption, in the Forum opposite to the temple of Jupiter; a new altar of white marble, exquisitely beautiful, and apparently just out of the hands of the sculptor, had been erected there; an enclosure was building around; the mortar just dashed against the side of the wall was but half spread out; you saw the long sliding stroke—but it never did return; the hand of the workman was suddenly arrested; and after the lapse of 1800 years, the whole looked so fresh that you would almost imagine the mason was only gone to his dinner, and about to come back immediately to finish his work! We can hardly conceive it possible for an event connected with the arts of former ages, ever to happen in future times, equal in interest to the resurrection of these Roman towns, unless it be the re-appearance of the Phœnician city of the Plain.

Ewbank's Hydraulics.

Matters in Utah.

The Mormons have missionaries on nearly all the Pacific Islands, throughout Europe, and India. They have a periodical in Geneva adapted to their brethren both in Switzerland and Italy. The Deseret News says—

"Several intelligent and influential Italians have lately been ordained to the priesthood, and are now engaged in propagating the principles of life and salvation."

Mr. Philips, president of the Welsh Mormon Church, writes from Merthyr Tydvil that he lately held a large meeting and says—

"I called for young men as volunteers to go out without purse or scrip to preach; and after I had taught at great length upon this subject, eighteen young men immediately volunteered to leave their work and go and preach the gospel. I then stood up and informed them that they were to buy tracts themselves to take with them, and whatever they had to spare afterwards they were to give to the poor; to this they all agreed, and they have all started without a farthing in their pockets."

We find in the News of Nov. 29th the following notice:—

"To the Saints.—We would advise al lthe saints in Great Salt Lake City, and in the valleys of the mountains, to come to the general tithing office, and have a settlement as speedily as possible, as it is desirable to close up all accounts which have been accumulating, and not settled, since the fall of 1848. There are many brethren who have been paying their tithing each year, yet have never made a settlement for any one year since their arrival in the valley, and the consequence is, their names have not been entered on the general tithing record; or, 'The Book of the Law of the Lord.' The reason for this is, no man's name is entered on this book, only when he makes a settlement in full up to some specified time. When that is done he will receive a certificate from the office, as an evidence to his bishop that his tithing is paid; and until he can show such a certificate, there is no ostensible evidence that he has paid his tithing, neither is his name entered on the general tithing record."

The News recommends more attention to procuring furs—killing animals, &c.

Free Soil Repudiated by Gen. Butler.—As many of Gen. Butler's friends are found among those who were Free Soilers in 1848, the South showed very little friendship for him as a candidate for the Presidency. To remove this injurious impression, Gen. Butler has found it necessary to define his position on the Compromise measures. We understand that his letter doing this will be made public soon, and that Free Soilism gets some hard raps. It is quite certain that no man can be nominated at Baltimore who does not frankly disavow all friendship for Free Soil doctrines. The Democracy must stand on the broad platform of the Constitution.—*National Democrat.*

The London *Post* says of Kossuth's visit to the United States—

"With the most wonderful talent for self-exhibition, we find him reduced by American ingenuity to ministering merely to the magnifying of others. With the most singular tact, and the most unfailing flow of oratory, he is yet no match for American audacity and perseverance. His most fervent appeals and glowing periods have no chance against the enthusiasm of American vanity. Truly, that must be a great nation in whose school for Democrats Louis Kossuth must be content to learn rather than lecture."

A Specimen of Wayne.

We will put Wayne county against the State for fat Turkeys and fat Hogs. On the 15th ult, Mr. Benjamin Herring, on Sleepy Creek, killed three wild Turkeys at a single fire, weighing 20½, 20½, and 20 lbs. respectively. That was a pretty good shot to say nothing of the Turkeys. The beards of these bipeds measured 11½, 11½, and 10½, inches in length. We assure our readers that they are pure native. Americans, and not of foreign importation, as the length of their beards might induce them to suppose. On the 23d ult., Mr. Haywood Ham slaughtered a Hog of his own raising, three years of age, that weighed 710 pounds. If these specimens of Turkeys and hogs can be beaten in the State, let us know it. Mr. Ham has on his farm, an acre of marl, which has been ascertained to be 11 feet deep, and how much deeper is not known. We merely state these things that our neighbors generally may know what kind of a country Wayne county is.—*Goldsboro' Rep. & Pat.*

The Mexican Debt to Englishmen.—Mr. Falconnet, the agent of the Mexican bondholders in London, informs the chairman of the committee that he has received means from the government to pay the last January dividend. For this purpose he had been provided with orders on the various custom houses of the Republic to receive all the moneys due for that portion of duties appropriated to the foreign debt of Mexico. He had also shipped $50,000 to Baring, Bro's & Co. To provide against any deficiency the government of Mexico delivered an assignment for $280,000 on the American indemnity money, payable in May next, to be returned to the Mexican Treasury in the case only that the full amount of the advance to be made, or its value, should have been shipped from the different ports of the Republic before it become due. This amount is entirely independent of the sum of 2½ millions previously assigned on account of arrears of dividend.

Another Vitriol Outrage.

Philadelphia, Feb. 29.—Mr. Lewis Bechler, of the firm of Dyer & Bechler, was last veening terribly burned with vitriol, by a young married woman, the wife of an apprentice to the firm, from revenge. The apprentice was named Kellett, and the wife was desirous that her husband should be freed from his indentures, but the firm were not willing, and neither did the young man ask it. The wife had instituted a suit against her husband for her maintenance, and he was thrown into prison, but released by his employers, who went his bail. Last night she called at the residence of Mr. Bechler, and on his coming to the door, inquired when the trial would come on. He replied that he did not know, when she threw a quantity of vitriol into his face, and escaped during the confusion. His right eye is entirely destroyed, and it is feared that the sight of the other will also be ruined. The author of the outrage was taken before Mayor Howell and committed for a further hearing.

The Kentucky whig state convention resolved that they felt a deep solicitude for Mr Clay, and were satisfied with John J. Crittenden—but Fillmore is the man for president. Leslie Combs supported these resolves, and is one of the delegates to the national convention.

The Veiled and the Exile.

On a red sword her ill-knit bulk up propping,
The anarch Force I saw;
Across her knees was laid a Knout blood-drooping,
Beneath her feet was Law.

Each with his heel upon a nation's forehead,
Her armed guards stood around,
Nations—that, stripp'd of all wherein they gloried,
Were lying gagged and bound.

There, Italy, still lovely through her anguish,
Bled, but disdained to weep;
Her cheeks were sunk and white, like theirs who languish,
For years in dungeons deep

Germany, with her kind features, made for loving,
Now writhen, sharp and sour,
Lay, ever and anon her large limbs moving,
Half conscious of their power.

Passionate Poland her chained hands was clenching,
While her full Eastern eye,
With fires of hate perennial and unblenching,
Glared upward to the sky.

And Erin, with her robe of Emerald trailing,
Her harp strings snap in twain;
With strained eyes sends forth her sad bewailing,
To friends across the main.

And like a war-spent soldier, faint and breathless,
Hungary, prostrate there,
Lay, seeming wounded to the death; but deathless
Was her defiant stare.

At first, the scat where anarch Force was sitting,
Seemed set in living stone,
And all those mail-clad guards, supporters fitting
For such a firm-based throne.

But lo! the clamps which chair to base did fasten
Were almost eat away;
And the blood dropping from the knout did hasten
A change of rock to clay.

And those huge guards, whose firm and even treading
Seemed proof 'gainst overthrow,
On footfold with gore of their own shedding,
Slipped, swaying to and fro.

Then she and they, with jubilant acclamations,
Their song of triumph sung—
An impious *Te Deum* o'er the nations
That 'neath their feet were flung.

But all at once that song did check and waver,
Then stopped with sudden jar,
As a voice came, low first, but swelling ever—
A voice heard from afar.

Singing like a caged bird, in spite of chains,
And calumny and wrong—
Singing like one who, looking from the plains,
Sees morning strike along

The mountain-tops, and tells how with the day
The sunlight will descend,
And chase the mists that choke the valley gray,
Muffling it end to end.

Anon, from hope rising into defiance,
It spoke with trumpet tone,
Calling mankind to holiest alliance
'Gainst Brute Force on her throne.

And, though in a strange tongue with wondrous power
That deep voice filled the land,
Till anarch Force upon her throne did cower,
Her sword shook in her hand;

And her huge guards were sudden terror-stricken,
With dull brows ashy white;
While those down-trodden nations seemed to quicken
With new-awakened might,

Thrilled by the power that in their half numbed member
Aroused the pulse of men,
Like the seer's word that kindled life's dead embers
In the dry bones again.

Democratic Meeting in Moore.—We learn from a friend who was at Carthage last week, that the democrats of Moore county held a meeting at the Court House on Friday night, at which Wm. R. Berryman, Esq., presided. Resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the administration of Governor Reid, and nominating him for re-election. A decided preference was expressed for Hon. James Buchanan for the Presidency, and the Hon. Robert Strange for the Vice Presidency of the United States. The meeting was addressed by J. G. Shepherd and John K. Strange, Esqs., of Fayetteville, and Col. S. J. Person of Wilmington. We understand that the very best feeling prevails among the democrats of Moore, and that the party through the State may look forward with perfect assurance of retaining the foothold which we have now in that county.

Fay. Carolinian.

Tastings of Punch.

A Hair Drawn Constitution.—The French constitution reminds us of a certain French monk, who was wont, among other relics, to show a single hair of the Virgin Mary. "Behold," said the monk to the folks about him, at the same time drawing apart his hands—"behold, and worship." "Worship!" cried a peasant, "why I can't see the hair." "Can't see it!" exclaimed the monk, "why, you presumptuous rascal, what would you have? For twenty years I have shown the hair, and never yet seen it myself." Louis Napoleon shows his hair-drawn constitution after the like fashion; can he see it himself?

A Question for the Schoolmen.—What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? Parting with things as they go.

The Suspension of Liberty.—In honor of the vote for Louis Napoleon, "the tower of Notre Dame was decorated with hangings." Considering the origin of the present government, which is based on so many shootings, the decoration by means of hangings is not inappropriate.

Kendall, writing to the N. O. Picayune from Paris, tells the following little anecdote:

About the time Louis Napoleon was first elected President of the Republic, the words Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite, each occupying a line in large capitals, might have been seen on one of the main public buildings of Paris. Some wag of an American or Englishman, secretly and without being seen, added another word and another line immediately underneath the above, and in capitals every way corresponding. This word was "humbuggery," but the wag gave it a French turn by spelling it "Hombogere!" and there it stared the passers-by in the morning. Soon a crowd was collected—anything will collect a crowd in Paris—and many and quaint were the remarks and conjectures as to the intent and meaning of this addition. Such of the spectators as were English or American of course understood the thing, but the poor Frenchmen were sorely puzzled as they turned one toward another, and asked the meaning of the term "Hombogere." Whether their curiosity was ever gratified is more than I can say.

A Hideous "Ism," and its Remedy.—A zealous divine of our city, who had noticed with pain the continued absence from church of a gentleman, for many years a constant worshipper, met his negro servant, and inquired why his master no longer attended divine service.

"De fac is, massa's been berry bad, sah, and I'ze fraid he's gittin wus."

"Is it possible?" said the worthy minister in alarm; "can it be possible he has thrown aside the light of Christianity and became a flounderer in the dark, cheerless bogs of socialism?"

"No, sah, wus en dat," replied the black, with a mournful shake of the head.

"I was ever afraid," said the reverend gentleman, sadly, "that his classic lore would too devotedly incline him to heathen mythology; he may, perchance, have become afflicted with the mental delusion of pantheism."

"Wusser still," muttered the black, doggedly.

"Alas!" groaned the preacher, "then he has become lost in the darkness of atheism!"

"No, sah, athyism isn't a sarkumstance—he's got de *rheumatism!*"

Origin of the Maine Liquor Law.—It is stated that this bill passed the Lower House of the Maine Legislature with the confident expectation that it would be defeated in the Senate. As members of the Senate did not like the idea of assuming the responsibility of defeating the bill, they passed it for the Governor to veto. When it was brought to Governor Hubbard, he expressed his indignation at their folly in passing such a bill, and saying, "if they want the bill, let them have it," he put his official signature to it, and it became the famed Maine Law.

Old Parson M., of Torringford, was a queer sort of a man. One time when his congregation had most of them fairly disposed themselves for their afternoon nap, he startled them, as well as their ideas of propriety, by asking, in his loudest tone, "*What's the price of butter?*"

At another time, some strangers coming to church with him, the congregation paid more attention to them than they did to him. Losing all patience he stopped in his sermon and said—"Those folks in my pew are my cousins from H.; so you needn't stare at them any more."

An old lady said her husband was very fond of peaches, and that was his only fault. "Fault, madam!" said one, "how can you call that a fault?"—"Why, because there are different ways of eating them; my husband takes them in the form of brandy."

A poor, hard-working and feeble mother, recently insulted her daughter—a girl of seventeen idle summers—by asking the Miss to help her in the kitchen. Outrageous!

Supreme Court.

The following cases have been decided, since our last report:

By Ruffin, C. J. In doe ex dem, Judith Long v. Orrell, from Davie, affirming the judgment. Also, in Arnold v. Arnold, from Moore, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in *doe ex dem*, Crump v. Thompson, from Davidson, affirming the judgment.

By Pearson, J. In Faucet v. Adams, from Orange, affirming the judgment. Also, in Heath v. Heath, in Equity from Craven, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Purnell v. Daniel, in Equity, from Halifax, affirming the decretal order. Also, in Strong v. Menzies, in Equity, from Rockingham, dismissing the bill with costs.

[Since publishing, in our last, the Opinion pronounced by the Chief Justice, in the case of the Bank of the State v. the Bank of Cape Fear, we learn that that Opinion has been so far modified, as to exclude that portion relative to the issue of notes, by Banks of this State, under a certain denomination.]

Raleigh Register, 3d.

Union of the South for the Union and the Rights of the South.

The Albany Patriot, an able and staunch democratic Southern Rights paper, edited and published by Nelson Tift, Esq., is out in a series of well written articles, in favor of a union of all parties of the South in the Baltimore convention, on the basis of the Georgia platform. We extract the following from the Patriot of Friday last:

Re-union of Southern Republicans.—The more we reflect upon the present condition of political questions and political parties in Georgia, and other southern States, the more firmly we are convinced that *it is the duty of all Southern Republicans to concede to each other unimportant differences of opinion*, which seem to be almost the only subjects of division among us, *and that the South should re-unite, upon the old Democratic Republican and States Rights creed, in the Baltimore Convention.* The effect of such a course would be, to secure a correct policy in the administration of the government and cessations of attempts at interference with the domestic affairs of the several States. If we are weak, and our rights are in danger, it is owing to our divisions, and a remedy may be found in our union.

We agree in the principles of the old Republican creed which have been reiterated by the Baltimore convention, and all parties in the south have agreed that slavery agitation should cease, *and that it is proper, that a declaration to that effect should be made by that party with which the South shall act.* We neither concede nor ask a surrender of principles; but we ask that mutual concessions on unimportant questions and obsolete issues, and a fraternal spirit, shall make way for a cordial union of Southern men upon practical issues—the principles and the policy, which should govern in conducting the affairs of the union.

In another article the editor says:

What then hinders our cordial union, and the consummation of our security? Is it the *finality* of the Compromise measures? These have been acquiesced in and recognized as final, by all men of all parties in the South, and no one seeks to disturb them. There is no good reason then to oppose our union, and there are strong and weighty reasons why ALL SOUTHERN MEN SHOULD UNITE TO MAINTAIN THE PRINCIPLES AND THE MEASURES WHICH WE HAVE INDICATED.

We then call upon all Southern men who are Democratic Republicans and States Rights men in principle, to unite with us, without regard to former political association, in the selection and support of sound Democrats for President and Vice-President, *and in the support of that national policy which is in agreement with our principles.*

From the New Orleans Courier.

True to Their Instincts.

The Whigs are ever true to their instincts, and cling with astonishing pertinacity to their old exploded schemes which for years have been pronounced *obsolete.* In portions of New York and Pennsylvania, there is a growing desire to get up a high tariff excitement, like that, we suppose, of 1842, that it may in some way or other be brought into the Presidential canvass, and be made a hobby for a few Northern hirelings to ride.

The bursting of the tariff bubble of '42, blew many great men into obscurity. Some of them never have, and never can by any possibility be heard of again.—For instance, Mr. George Evans, of Maine, who took the lead of the van of protectionists in the Senate.—He sounded the horn lustily for the iron mongers of Fennsylvania and manufacturers at Lowell. The humbug happened to take. Indeed, the popular pulse palpitated so slowly and feebly, that it needed some such excitement to restore healthy action. Well, onerous and excessive restrictions and burdens were engrafted upon the national policy. It became a law. Its own friends, at the same time, had no idea that it could live long, having been hatched purposely to temper a few fatlings, some of whom it was said had embarked their all in the enterprise, intending to sink or swim with it. Sure enough it died a natural death in a little while.—There was a re-action in public sentiment. The whole affair was *one-sided*, imposing upon the poor outrageous duties, and consequently making them poorer, while the rich were made richer. Arrayed against it and its champion, Mr. Evans, was the gifted McDuffie, of South Carolina. Though wasting rapidly with disease, and suffering intensely at the time, he met boldly every position of Mr. Evans, and completely confounded him with the power and finish of his peculiar argumentation.

This was some time ago, it is true, but there is still at the North a very large association of selfish manufacturers, who would restore, if they could, a tariff equally onerous and unjust. Let them if they can.

Edgecombe.—At the February term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for this County, held last week, the following gentlemen were chosen the Special Court for the next twelve months: Jno. F. Speight, Chairman, Lunsford R Cherry, Henry T. Clark, David Barlow, and Jesse C. Knight, Esqrs.

Outrage on Foreign Vessels.—The Masters of the ship Compromise, bound to Havre, and the barque Nelson Village, bound to Liverpool, finding it impossible to procure crews in this city, on what they considered fair and reasonable terms, were compelled to send to Charleston to have crews shipped. These crews came on the steamer on Saturday night, and were placed on board of the vessels As soon as this was known to the "River Pirates," they threatened to steal them, and the Captains of the above named vessels were compelled to call on the commander of the revenue cutter Jackson to protect them, when assistance was immediately rendered, and officers of the cutter placed on board the ships.—*Savannah Morning News.*

The Wheel-Barrow California Emigrant.—The man who, some two years ago, crossed the plains "on foot and alone," with a wheel-barrow, bound for California, was named Brookmire, an Irishman, from Warren, Pa., where he left a wife and family of children in very indigent circumstances. Brookmire, it is said, has lately returned from California, with about $15,000 of the "dust," all of which he dug and washed with his own hands. And his wife received legacies during his absence to the amount of $10,000, falling to her upon the death of some relations in Scotland.

The Richmond Enquirer is informed that a proposition will be introduced into the next Legislature of California, to change the constitution, so as to admit slavery into the State. The writer to the Enquirer is a native of Virginia, and is now a member of the Legislature of California. He thinks that the people of the State are in favor of the introduction of slaves, and that the measure will prevail. This movement is caused by the belief that the gold mines can be worked more profitably by slaves than in any other way.

The Louisville Journal speaks of Mr. Clay as a "victim of locofoco slanders." Mr. Clay himself thinks he is the victim of whiggery, which, since the coalition, has elected Harrison and Taylor to the presidency, and Tyler and Fillmore to the vice presidency. The whigs of Kentucky have just nominated Mr. Fillmore for another term.

A huge throat.—A letter written from Naples says. "Standing on the castle of St. Elmo, I drank in the whole sweep of the bay."

Louis Napoleon's Motto.—Your money and your life.—*Punch.*

Hope, as deceitful as it is, carries us agreeably through life.

"Why, doctor," said a sick lady, "you give me the same medicine that you are giving my husband. Why is that?" "All right," replied the doctor, "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

There is a senator in Ohio named Cautious C. Covey. He contested Mr. Corner's seat.

Insurance in New York.—The Evening Post says that by the best estimate of men conversant with the fires in that city, more than three quarters of them are purposely kindled. It is said that a fire in New York scarcely ever originates in a three-story dwelling house, the inference being that the occupants of these take good care of their premises and are not under temptation to destroy them for the sake of the insurance. It has been suggested that a board should be constituted to examine into the origin of every fire, especially where it occurs under suspicious circumstances. It is thought that the prevalence of incendiarism doubles the rate of insurance.

In England an editorial notice of half a dozen lines, is charged at the rate of twenty times the price of the advertisement to which it refers. Here it is demanded as a something to be thrown into the bargain.

From the crowd of people at Kean's funeral, there was difficulty in getting out of the church. A comedian who had been intimate with him, whispered as he went out, while a tear glistened in his eyes. "This then is the end of Kean! poor fellow!—*but he drew a crowded house to the last.*

No More Liquor.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company have resolved that, after the first of April next, no liquor shall be sold at any of their stations upon the road, nor upon the boats in the service of the company.

Stumping too Far.—One of the best jokes of the season is the statement that one of the candidates for Governor in New Hampshire, who is "stumping the State," got some thirty miles into Canada, making speeches to the k'nucks, before he knew he was out of his own "bailwick."

The boy that undertook to ride a horse-radish is now practising on a saddle of mutton, without stirrups.

☞Some wag asks the editor of the Boston Carpet Bag whether, under the "Maine Law," a man is allowed to wear his arm in a sling, to make merry over the London Punch, to sell soap in bars, to communicate with the rapping spirits, to administer "a drop of comfort" to a suffering friend, to punch his neighbor's head, to purchase corned beef, to tap his enemy's claret, to eat rum cherries, or to beat the spirit-stirring drum?

INSPECTOR'S ELECTION.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN R. HAWES as a candidate for the office of Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, for the town of Wilmington, at the election by the County Court of New Hanover, at March term, 1852.

March 4, 1852 152-tf—26-1t

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.

February 7, 1852 130-1m—23-tf

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday night last, 26th ultimo, by the Rev. Aaron Jones, Mr. Wm. H. Harvey, to Miss Ann Riley.

In Sampson county, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. A. McAlpin, Mr. Elias J. Faison, of Duplin co., to Miss E. M. Lane, daughter of Isaac B. Lane, of Sampson.

DIED,

At his residence in Tarboro', on the 27th ult., Mr. William Crockat, a native of Dumfries, Scotland, in the 76th year of his age.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 28—Boat David Lewis, McClammy, from White Hall, to Miles Costin; with spirits turpentine, rosin, and tar.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

29—Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh; with boat Odd Fellow in tow.

U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 70 passengers.

March 1—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with boat M. Brown in tow, with mdze.

Brig Caroline, Kendrick, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze.

U. S. mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett; with 36 passengers.

March 1.—Schr. John G. White, Green, from New York, to J. R. Blossom.

Steamer Chatham, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

2—Steamer Evergreen, Barbee, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores and cotton.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston; with 60 passengers.

March 2—Schr. E. S. Powell, Watts, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Brig Protection, Mabee, from St. Thomas, in ballast, to Wm. M. Harriss.

2—Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 60 passengers.

New Schr. Manhassett, (of Wilmington, N. C.,) Myers, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with hay, &c.

March 4—U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston.

Boat Stevenson, Morgan from White Hall, to John Banks & Brother; with spirits turpentine, rosin and tar, to Miles Costin.

CLEARED.

Feb. 29—U. S. mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston; with 40 passengers.

March 1—U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston; with 42 passengers.

Schr. H. Hallock, Mandeuil, for New York, by Miles Costin.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Edwards, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 50,000 feet lumber, 30 bbls. spirits turpentine, 114 do. rosin, 180 barrels pea nuts, and — crates crockery.

March 2—Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh; with one boat in tow.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 45 passengers.

Steamer Henrietta, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Steamer Chatham, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

March 3—Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, for New York, by Miles Costin.

U. S. mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston, with 103 passengers.

Br. Brig Compeer, Brown, for Tobago, by Miles Costin; with 113,390 feet lumber, 125,000 shingles, 10 bbls. pitch and 10 bbls. tar.

Brig Prairie, Upton, for Cadiz, Spain, by Adams, Brother & Co.; with 90,000 feet timber, and 150 bbls. rosin.

March 3—Brig Francis Jane, Alexander, for St. Domingo, by Adams, Brother & Co.; with 85,000 feet lumber, and 200,000 Shingles.

4—U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston; with 95 passengers.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with boat M. Brown, with mdze. for the interior.

$5 REWARD.

THE subscriber, on Monday of Bladen's February Court, hired of Mrs. Hannah Pridgeon, through her Agent, (Washington Andres,) a negro man known as "Tom Pridgeon." Tom has refused to come to his employ and is dodging about somewhere so that I cannot find him. I will give Five Dollars to any one who will confine him so that I can get him. Tom was not present and was not delivered to me when I hired him. JOHN A. RICHARDSON.

March 3d, 1852 26-2t

FRESH GROCERIES, per Schr. A. J. DeRosset.
25 whole and 10 half bbls. extra Family Flour, fresh ground;
20 bags best Laguyra Coffee;
5 bbls. best refined Sugar;
1 dozen bottles Lime Juice, fresh. Low for cash, at
m6 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

JUST IN TIME, per Schr. Jonas Smith, three days from New York. 25 bbls. Canal Flour; 10 firkins extra Butter; 3 bbls. Cider Vinegar. Low for cash, at
m5 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have entered into co-partnership, under the name and style of SUTTON, SOUTHMAYD & CO., for the purpose of building or repairing all kinds of Machinery, and carrying on a general Blacksmithing, Iron and Brass Foundry Business, in the town of Wilmington, and would be thankful for any order in either of the above branches of business from their town or country friends. Mr. Sutton having recently returned from the North, where he has purchased an assortment of Tools, which, in addition to those we now have, will enable us to fill all orders with despatch.

Our charges shall compare favorably with those of any other establishment. WM. SUTTON.
THOS. SOUTHMAYD.
CHAS. SOUTHMAYD.

Wilmington, N. C., March 2, 1852 152-6t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having, on the 8th December, 1851, formed a Co-partnership under the firm of WESSEL & EILERS, have taken Stores Nos. 1 and 2, of P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., formerly occupied by Mr. Miles Costin, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS, at wholesale.

J. WESSEL.
Jan. 19, '52—113-1m—20-3m] H. B. EILERS.

J. WESSEL, H. B. EILERS.

WESSEL & EILERS,

Commission Merchants and Wholesale Grocers, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., intend to keep at the above stand a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, and Provisions, at wholesale—and to carry on a General Commission Business.

REFERENCE:
E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch Bank of the State, O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank, P. K. Dickinson, Esq., } Wilmington.
Poppe & Co., Dollner & Potter, } New York.
[1852]

Wholesale Prices Current.

AXES, per doz	10 00	a	12 00
BACON, per pound.			
Hams	9	a	12½
Middlings,	10½	a	11
Shoulders,	00	a	00
Hog round,	00	a	10½
Western,	0	a	00
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	nom	a	0 00
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	00	a	23
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	00	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	00 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	5 00	a	6 50
COTTON,			
Per lb	nom	7	a 7½
CORN,			
Per bushel,	63	a	00
Meal, bush	75	a	80
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	9½	a	10
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½
Laguyra,	10	a	11
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	12½	a	14
Sperm,	45	a	50
Adamantine,	25	a	30
EGGS, per dos.,	12½	a	00
EMPTY BBLS., each.			
Spts. Turp.		a	1 50
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 00	a	7 50
Baltimore,	0 00	a	5 00
Fayetteville,	0 00	a	0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	95	a	1 00
Eastern,	0 00	a	0 00
HOLLOW-WARE,			
Per lb.	3	a	
IRON, per lb.			
English, ass'd.		a	2½
Amer., best ref.		a	3½
Swede		a	5
American sheer		a	5
Best Swede		a	6
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	10	a	11
Western,	9	a	10
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	0 00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	32	a	34
Gin,	32	a	34
Whiskey, rec.	25	a	30
Apple Brandy,	00	a	40
Peach do.	none	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba,	19	a	20
New Orleans.	00	a	00
MILL SAWS.			
Heavy cast steel,			
6ft., best qual'y		a	5 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	0 00	a	0 00
NAILS, per lb.			
Cut,	3½	a	3½
Wrought,	8	a	10
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.		
Yellow Dip,	2 25	a	0 00
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	0 00
Hard,	0 00	a	1 30
Tar,	1 25	a	0 00
Pitch,	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	0 00	a	0 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	29	a	30
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	1 00	a	1 50
Linseed, N C.	75	a	1 00
Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	75	a	0 90
Black Eye,	00	a	00
Cow,	75	a	0 80
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess,	00 00	a	18 00
Prime,	00 00	a	00 00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl.	0 00	a	4 00
Sweet, bush.	50	a	60
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	15	a	25
Do. dead,	15	a	25
Turkeys, live,	50	a	1 00
Do. dead	lb 10	a	0 12½
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, nom.	3 25	a	3 50
Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum,	00	a	00
Liv'l sack,	0 00	a	0 00
SOAP, per lb.	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,	2 12½	a	3 50
Contract,	4 50	a	5 50
STEEL, per lb.			
German,	12½	a	
Best Cast,	18	a	20
Blister,	6	a	
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Ash Head'g.	0 00	a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	6	a	7½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7½
St. Croix,	0	a	0
Loaf,	9½	a	10½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	00 00	a	00 00
Mill, prime	9 00	a	10 00
Do ord'y,	7 00	a	8 50
Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	0 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound,	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a $	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	1 00	a	1 25
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, dc.	60	a	65

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N.C.
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
Dr. Sherwood, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The Newbernian.

For a few weeks past, the Newbernian, and some of the citizens of Newbern, have been very much exercised on the subject of the North Carolina Railroad depot at Waynesboro'. We must plead guilty to a total neglect of the subject. So far as we have been able to perceive, it has been at best but a contest about goat's wool—in fact, a matter of no sort of importance.—and we will venture to say, that not ten men in Wilmington, not interested in contracts, even know what the change of location is, against which the people of our sister town so bitterly complain. Many do not know that any such change has been made. And further, we will venture to say, that, so far as the interests of Wilmington are concerned, two-thirds of our people would prefer the former location, inasmuch as the connection with our road would have been made at a point nearer to Wilmington, a matter of primary importance, as all acquainted with railroad business must be aware, especially since we here have never thought of being jealous of Newbern, and only seek for advantages as against our Virginia rivals on the north.

If we understand the matter in dispute, it is somewhat as follows: the North Carolina Railroad, according to the location contended for by our Newbern neighbors, would have crossed a creek near to a sharp turn in the Neuse, above Waynesboro', and then run down parallel and close to the bank of that river, until it reached Waynesboro', whence it would have diverged to a point on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad some distance north of the river. Such a location, so near to the bank of the river, at a point where the sharpness of the bend brings the full force of the current against it, and subjects it to all the dangers of freshets and inundations, was deemed insecure and it was resolved to run the road at a greater distance from the river, and when opposite Waynesboro' to make it fork, one branch running down to Waynesboro', the other to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad. If our Newbern friends dislike the idea of having a *branch*, they may call theirs the *main stem*. The guage is precisely the same on both branches. The whole thing seems to amount to this. To reach a proper point on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad *via* Waynesboro', would require a location close along the bank of the river at a point deemed insecure. This difficulty is avoided and both points reached by a fork in the road. So far as we can see, this is about the true reason of the change. We can easily answer the query propounded by the Newbernian in the first article in his paper of the twenty-fourth—why we have seemed studiously to avoid any discussion of the subject?—Plainly, then, we have not taken sufficient interest in it. Courtesy, however, demands that we should now say something upon a subject which seems to engage so much of the attention of our Newbern friends.

Would it be deemed impertinent if we should venture to inquire into the amount of stock held by the aggrieved citizens of our sister town; and still further, if we should venture to answer our own interrogation by stating the whole amount at sixteen thousand dollars. If formerly amounted, we believe, to twenty-six thousand, ten of which are now held by a contractor on the road—a citizen of Wilmington. Counting the forty thousand original Wilmington subscription, together with the amount taken up by contractors, citizens of this place, the amount of stock held here will sum up between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty thousand dollars. If, under these circumstances, Wilmington has kept so quiet while Newbern has been talking so loudly, it certainly speaks well for the modesty and forbearance of the former. Whether the same can be said for the latter, we will leave others to decide. In closing this branch of the subject, we would repeat what we have already said, that we have never heard anything like jealousy expressed towards Newbern, nor do we believe any such feeling is entertained by our citizens. We defy any one to find anything indicative of such a feeling in the columns of the Wilmington press.

As for the assertion made by us, and controverted by the Newbernian, that Wilmington is the most thoroughly North Carolinian of any town in the State, and the only one whose public works aim at bringing trade into the State, instead of carrying out of it, we are willing, for courtesy's sake, to waive the exclusiveness of the first proposition; although, if the scriptural test of judging people by their acts were applied to this case, it would be difficult to find any town that could enter into competition with Wilmington in her efforts to do something that might afford a fair foundation for State pride; and for the second proposition in regard to her public works being the only ones that aim at bringing trade into the State, we assert positively, that the Manchester Road fully bears out our assertion; and that all the trade of South Carolina east of the Pee Dee, is confidently expected at our wharves. Unless, then, some of the new Fayetteville Plank Road lines should enter the field of competition for the honor, we claim pre-eminence in this respect. As for an appendage of South Carolina! why, the North Eastern Railroad is urged as a desperate remedy to prevent our carrying away all of a valuable branch of trade which Charleston now gets.

But we repeat, Wilmington has no jealousy of Newbern, of Fayetteville, of Raleigh, or of any other North Carolina town; if she has been captious, it has been against favoritism to towns out of the State. Her citizens are sanguine of her destiny as the first town in the State. At no time in her history has her progress been so rapid, or so substantial, nor her prospect for the future so bright. Her citizens have never been content merely to call upon Hercules to help them—they have helped themselves, and they now have a prospect of reaping some of the fruits of their labors.

Our Table.

We find on our table the London Quarterly, dated January, 1852 It is the High-Church, High-Tory English Review—able, but bigoted and aristocratic.

Also, a new periodical containing several articles literally and truly well-*written*, rejoicing in the title of "The Brunswick Bruiser," and published in the public-spirited and growing city of Smithville. Its motto is contained in the following quotation from Cato, Jr.: "we bruise to heal." It is in fact a spicy, good-natured and witty little sheet, containing the *writings* of several gentlemen in Smithville, who thus amuse their literary leisure, interchange ideas, and gain practice in composition. As the number of copies is limited, we feel pleased to be upon their list, and shall be happy to exchange. We like the idea of such a paper. It is a paper of good sense. It has a high opinion of the "Wilmington Journal," as all papers of good sense ought to have. We will avail ourselves occasionally of the treasures contained in the "Bruiser." Phœbus! what a name!

☞We publish in another column, from the Raleigh Register, the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Bank of the State of North Carolina vs. the Bank of Cape Fear, on an amicable issue, made up to test the constitutionality of a law of the last General Assembly, requiring the Banks of the State to redeem their issues whenever demanded, without reference to the place where said issues are made payable. There is also another thing incidentally pronounced upon, and that is, that the issue of notes under three dollars, is rendered unlawful by the general statute forbidding the circulation of such notes, and consequently, that no express restriction is necessary in the charter of any Bank, to render the issue by it of such notes unlawful. This will bear upon the one and two dollar notes of the Fayetteville Bank.

We also publish the law, the constitutionality of which has been called in question.

☞The *Fayetteville Observer* thinks we do other towns injustice when we say that Wilmington is the most thoroughly North Carolinian of any town in the State, and that her public works are the only ones calculated to bring trade into the State instead of carrying it out.

Perhaps we should have said "*one* of the most," etc. We do not want to claim exclusive devotion, or do injustice to our sister towns, but it does seem to us that the Manchester Railroad is the only work directly calculated to bring trade into the State.—We have not particularly examined some of the new plank road lines from Fayetteville, and perhaps they may; but unless they do, we still hold to our assertion that the public works of Wilmington are the only ones calculated to bring trade *into* the State.

The Gallon Law in Mississippi.

We have recently heard the following anecdote connected with the passage through the Mississippi Legislature, of a law forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors in quantities less than a gallon. It was when McNutt was Governor, and the grave legislators, though opposed in the main to doing anything that might tend to curtail their own creature comforts, still thought they might gain some cheap glory by passing the law, since, from a knowledge of the old Governor's jovial habits, they felt certain he would veto it.—They had reckoned without their hosts, however, for the venerable man signed it on presentation, remarking, with something like an oath, that no *gentleman* would think of drinking *less* than a gallon. We think the law has since been repealed, perhaps because the standard of gentlemanly drinking has been reduced to accommodate the weakness of this degenerate age.

Fillmore and Crittenden.

The Kentucky Whig State Convention which assembled at Louisville on the 25th, expressed a preference for Fillmore and Crittenden, the former we presume as President, the latter as Vice-President.—Louisville is suggested as the place, and the 17th June the time of meeting of the Whig National Convention.

☞The Petersburg Intelligencer has come to us in a new dress, and with an appearance much improved. It was good for it to be afflicted. Its being burned out a few weeks since, has added greatly to its looks. Barring its politics, there are few better papers than the Intelligencer, and we rejoice at its success. We wish to increase with the increase of our town, and hope soon to publish as large a sheet as our Petersburg cotemporary.

It is very pleasing to know, that in the severest affliction there is always mingled a drop of comfort. What a consolation this must be to that unfortunate Journal man, of the burnt district, when he surveys "his ugly mug" in a glass.—*Herald.*

Our consolation is founded upon the admitted fact. that there is at least *one* uglier mug in the world than our own; but how the deuce the Herald man is to console himself we don't know, unless by the pride of undisputed pre-eminence.

Douglas.

The Vicksburg (Mississippi,) Sentinel is out for Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, as the democratic candidate for the Presidency. It justly and truly asserts that, in all respects, and upon all questions, Judge Douglas is abve reproach, and beyond suspicion.—Judge Douglas and Gen. Cass will, between them, receive the support of the Mississippi Valley for the nomination. The *nominee of the Baltimore convention* will receive it for the *Presidency.*

☞The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on the 26th, with Liverpool dates to the 11th. There is a decline of ¼ cent per pound in the lower qualities of cotton.

A Priest recently made an attempt to assassinate the Queen of Spain as she was leaving church. He succeeded in inflicting two poignard wounds upon her, but they were slight. He was secured upon the spot and executed. Affairs in France remain stationary. The government has published a communication, in which the electors were directed to elect none but Bonapartists to the Assembly, as none other would be allowed to take their seats. Louis Napoleon has been putting some more printers in jail. A man named Petroeki, said to be an agent of Kossuth, has been executed in Austria. He was accused of having attempted to seduce the Hungarian soldiers to revolt.

Original Letter from Washington.

The following letter from Gen. Washington, to a distinguished citizen of this State, is published by the National Intelligencer for the first time, that paper says:

MOUNT VERNON, May 25, 1788.

The Hon. Rich'd Dobbs Spaight,

SIR: I am sorry to find by your letter that the State of North Carolina is so much opposed to the proposed Government. If a better could be agreed upon, it might be well to reject this; but without such a prospect, (and I confess none appears to me.) policy, I think, must recommend the one that is submitted.

The sentiments of this State will soon be known. The second day of June the Convention is to meet Since the election of Delegates to it, the prevailing opinion is that a majority of the members are in favor of the Constitution; but, as they are soon to speak their own sentiments, it would be imprudent to anticipate them, even if they were reduced to certainty. Maryland has ratified by a very large majority—sixty-three to eleven.

With great esteem and regard, I bave the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

GO. WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines has, it is said, lost her case, which was recently argued before the Supreme Court. She commenced the prosecution of her claim, as the daughter of Daniel Clarke, to his real estate, about nineteen years ago, when she was Mrs. Whitney. Subsequently, she married Gen. Gaines, who espoused her cause as well as her, and devoted his fortune to its promotion. Gen. Gaines expended in the suit the proceeds of two estates which he owned—one at Louisville, and the other in Tennessee—which he sold for about $100,000. He also expended his pay and emoluments, amounting to about six thousand dollars a year. Some of Mrs. Gaines's friends have also advanced considerable sums in her aid, being confident that her title was clear, and would be established. In the Paterson case, which was a factitious one, Mrs. Gaines succeeded. At that time Gen. Gaines was tendered an offer of compromise, which he refused. He subsequently again refused it, when he was in a state of actual destitution, saying he would have a complete victory or none. In the case against Relf and others the decision of the Circuit Court was against Mrs. Gaines, and the Supreme Court has affirmed it.—*N. Y. Com.*

Important Dispatches from Paris.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—It is understood that Mr. Webster has received, by the Atlantic, dispatches of such a nature from our Minister at Paris as required his immediate return to Washington.

The Bank of the State of North Carolina vs. The Bank of Cape Fear.

The following opinion was delivered by Ruffin, C. J.

This is assumpsit on a Bank Note, for $100, dated October 1st, 1844, and payable to P. Rand or bearer on demand at the branch bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh; pleas, now assumpsit and set off; and a case agreed was submitted to the Court to the following effect: The note belonged to the principal bank at Raleigh, and the Cashier, through a notary public, presented it at the branch bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh on the 21st of March, 1851, and demanded payment, and the Cashier of the said branch bank then offered in payment two bank notes for $50 each, issued by the plaintiff and payable on demand, the one to the bearer at the plaintiff's branch bank at Milton, and the other to the bearer at the plaintiff's branch bank at Wilmington, and he refused to make payment in any other way. The plaintiff's Agent refused to accept payment in that mode, and this suit was then instituted. The Superior Court gave judgment *pro forma* for the defendant, and the plaintiff appealed.

The defence would not be available at common law under either issue. By presenting the note for payment an action arose to the plaintiff as the holder; and it is fully settled, that a promissory note, made payable in the body of it on demand at a certain place, becomes due only upon presentment at that place. Hence, the offer of the two notes for $50 in payment did not amount to payment, nor do they bar by way of set off. There was at one period a conflict of judicial opinions in England, in respect to an acceptance of a bill of exchange, whether if given "payable at a particular place" it was to be considered a general acceptance or a special one, requiring presentment at the place named; and the point was not settled until the opinions of the Lord Chancellor and all the Judges were taken on it in the case of *Rowe* vs. *Young*, 2 Bligh. 391, and 2 Brod. & Bing. 180. It was there held, that a declaration on such an acceptance was had, because it did not aver presentment at the designated place. No one of the Judges expressed a doubt, that, notwithstanding some previous *nisi prius* cases, the law was, that, if one promise by his note to pay at a particular day and place, there must be a demand there. Lord Eldon explicitly laid that down as the established law, and he stated the reason to be, that the place stands in the body of the instrument as a part of it, which must be declared on as it is, and proved as described in the declaration. Indeed, it is apparent, that it is an important part of the contract. For, when one engages to pay money generally without mentioning a place for the payment, the law is, that the debtor must seek the creditor, whether the payee or his assignee, and at his peril find him in order to save himself from the payment of interest and an action.—By specifying the place both parties are saved the trouble, but especially the maker, as he knows when to take the money to meet his note at maturity.—The law cannot be said to be settled in the United States exactly in the same way; as in some, and perhaps most of the Courts, a distinction has been taken, that the declaration need not aver the presentment at the place, but the want of it may be alledged as matter of defence, if a loss arose therefrom, and the debtor will be discharged *pro-rata;* as if the note be payable at a bank and the debtor deposit the money there and the bank afterwards fail.—Without going through the cases in this country in detail it suffices to refer to that of *Wallace vs. McConnell*, 13 Peters, 36, in which most of them were cited, and considered by the Supreme Court as establishing that rule, and it was then adopted. It has indeed been questioned both by Chancellor Kent and Mr. Justice Story, who hold the rule laid down in England to be the true one, according to the plain sense of the contract. But it is not material, which position is right in respect to notes payable at a certain day as well as place; since no one, either in England or here, has supposed, that presentment of promisory notes was not indispensable when, in the body, it is payable on demand at a particular place; which is our case. Even the court of Kings Bench, whose judgment in *Rowe vs. Young*, as to the special acceptance of a bill, was reversed in the House of Lords, held this on demurrer to a declaration by the bearer of a note payable on demand, against the maker, in which presentment at the designated place was not averred. *Saunderson vs Bowes*, 14 East 500. The judgment was founded on this: that the maker did not appear to have been in default before suit brought; and that has not been questioned any where. The cases in this country, in which it was held, that the declaration need not aver the presentment of a note payable at a certain day and place, distinctly admit it is otherwise as to a note payable on demand at a certain place. It is expressly laid down in *Wallace vs. McConnell*, that upon a note of the latter kind the declaration must aver a demand at the place; and Mr. Justice Thompson in delivering the opinion of the Court gives the reason that until a demand the debtor is not in default, and so there is no cause of action. There is, therefore, now no doubt as to the common law in respect to notes of this kind made by a natural person; that the maker is not bound to pay them until presented at the place, where they are expressed to be payable. And there is no ground for a distinction upon this point between notes made by a natural person and those made by a corporation. The reason is not less applicable to bills of an incorporated bank, payable on demand at different branches; which for purposes of local accommodation the law generally requires to be established upon shares of the capital adequate to meet the notes issued at the respective branches, in respect to which punctuality is of the utmost consequence to the public, and is usually enforced under heavy penalties. Every one knows that no individual or bank can at all times and everywhere discharge all outstanding liabilities, due and not due; which would make credit useless. Then each point of a banking institution having branches, has its own liabilities and must have its own resources; and it can only fulfill its engagements to the public, when left to manage its own funds without impediment from the law. If the funds appropriated to the business at one place, instead of being left for that purpose may be daily diverted therefrom at the pleasure of the holders of the notes of every other part of the institution, it would be manifestly impossible for the bank and its branches to meet their notes for any length of time. It is therefore apparent, that the provisions in the notes that they are payable on demand at the several branches, is of their essence; and consequently there is at common law no liability on such a note but for not paying it, when demanded according to its tenor.

The defence, however, is not founded on the Common law, but upon an act passed at the last session of the Assembly, entitled "an Act in relation to exchanges of notes between the several banks of this State." Yet, the discussion of the rule at Common law was not the less needful, in order to a proper understanding of the nature of the contract constituted by notes in this form, and of the operation of the statute, if it be effectual. Its principal provision is, that when a bank or its branch presents for payment a note of another bank. the latter may pay its note with a note or notes of the former, without regard to the place where the same may be payable. It is clear, that the case before the court is within the act, and that the question is, as to its validity. With all respect to the Legislature and every disposition to carry out its will, if reconcilable with the fundamental law, the court is, nevertheless, constrained to declare this enactment to be plainly contrary to the constitution of the United States, and therefore inoperative. It is so both upon the ground, that the act violates a provision of the charter to the plaintiff, and upon the principle, that it interferes with and violates substantive provisions of the notes of the two parties—which can no more be done with respect to the contract of a corporation than that of a natural person. For the court supposes it to be clear law, that a corporation is like an individual bound by and may take benefit of the general laws where it is within the reason of them, unless there be particular modifications in the charter. It is not doubted. for example, that a bank is within the statute avoiding usurious contracts, though no restraint, as to the rate of interest it may take, be expressed in the charter. For while there are stringent prohibitions against oppression on the needy by individuals with their limited means, much more must it be supposed to be contrary to the Legislative intention, that banks with their large associated wealth and the power of making the demand for money easy or tight, should be without restraint upon their exactions or borrowers. The charters. indeed, usually prescribe a rate of interest or discount. But such clauses have their operation in preventing the effect on the bank of a change of the rate of interest by a subsequent general law, in and making the corporation amenable to the State for a violation of its charter. They do not affect contracts with the banks, because there is no provision in them for the avoiding those on which a greater rate is reserved, but that is left entirely to the general law. Another instance may be stated. It seems certain, that the general statute prohibiting the passing of notes under a particular denomination applies as well to corporate as natural persons, unless there be a provision in the charter express or plainly to be implied, to the contrary. For, the prohibition is founded on a legislative policy to encourage the circulation of metallic coins by preventing the issuing and passing of small notes here; and therefore the reason of the law extends quite as much to banks as to other persons; nay, more, since they can most effectually defeat the public policy. In such a case, therefore, the general law applies, unless it be modified by a plain provision of the charter. Its silence cannot have that effect; since that allows full scope to the general law, and therefore the exemption from the general law must distinctly appear in the charter. Since, then, the restraints of general laws apply to corporations, when they are within the reason of those laws, unless excepted, so they are entitled to all the benefits of those laws, like other persons, unless excluded therefrom by the charter. It has been already shown, that a natural person is not bound to pay a note, made payable on demand at a particular place, unless or until it be presented there; and that he is not bound to pay at another place, for the good reason, that, except at that designation, he may not be prepared with the means for paying, and may not be able to raise them there without loss.—Hence, that part of the note is an essential ingredient in the contract, and a statute, requiring a creditor in his natural capacity to take from his debtor, in payment of a sum due to him at one place, the note of the creditor payable on demand at another place, which had never been there demanded, would be plainly incompatible with those two provisions in the constitution which restrains a State from making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, and from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Art. 1. s. 10. The statute under consideration is likewise within that clause of the constitution. For although that instrument does not mention corporations by name, yet they are within it as a part of the general law, for the reason already given; and it has accordingly been repeatedly held throughout the Union. for example, that a legislative charter to a corporation is a contract of inviolable obligation within that instrument, and that a corporation created by a State may sue in the courts of the United States or of another State. The rights and contracts of corporations, therefore, have the full guarantee of the constitution; and consequently this statute cannot be valid, insomuch as it essentially changes the obligation of the notes issued by the plaintiff by requiring them to be taken up—in effect, paid—at a different time and place from those at which they are payable according to their forms and their legal effect, when they were issued; which may be. and in most instances must be, to the prejudice of the plaintiff. Such modes of payment might, doubtless, be required in the charter, and it would then be at the election of the citizens to accept it or not. It is remembered that the late congressional charter of the bank of the United States provided that all the five dollar notes, no matter where made payable, should be paid upon presentment at the bank or any branch. But without a clause of that kind in the charter, the legislature cannot give to the notes of a bank a different effect from that legally arising from their terms when made, so as to work a prejudice to the bank. The plaintiff, therefore, was not bound to take the notes of its branches in payment of the note held by it, because those notes were not then and there due, and because if they had been they were not a constitutional tender. If they had then, or at any time before this action brought been presented at the places at which they were payable and payment could not be got, they would have been available as a set off. But that was not done, and the case turns merely on the tender of the notes under the act of 1850, at the defendant's banking-house, without their having been presented at Milton or Wilmington. The act thus violates the contracts, constituted between these parties by their respective notes, both in their letter and spirit, and is therefore unconstitutional. Under the same clause of the constitution the act is avoided for another reason. It happens, that in the plaintiff's charter it is expressly provided, "that bills or notes issued by order of the corporation, promising the payment of money to any one or his order, or to the bearer, shall be binding and obligatory on the same in like manner and with the like force and effect as upon any private person, if issued by him in his natural capacity, and shall be assignable and negotiable as if they were issued by such private person." 2. Rev. st. p. 63, S. 25. Now, the contract constituted by the charter between the State and the bank, though inviolable according to the constitution, is in fact violated by the act of 1850, since under the circumstances mentioned in it, a force and effect is given to the notes of the bank which differ from that which, as the notes of persons in their natural capacity, they would legally have; which cannot be done.

Therefore, the judgment must be reversed, and judgment entered for the plaintiff, on the case agreed, for the principal money and interest from the day of the demand.

An Act in relation to exchanges of Notes between the several Banks in this State.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That when any bank or branch or agency of any bank in this State, shall or may, either directly or indirectly, present for payment any note or notes of any other bank, either at the principal bank, branch or agency, it shall and may be lawful for the said bank, branch or agency to pay the same, or any part thereof, with the note or notes of the bank, branch or agency by or for which the demand shall have been made, whether made at the instance of the principal Bank, its branches or agency, without regard to the place where the same shall have been issued or may be payable; and every person or persons who may present the note or notes of the said bank for payment, shall, if required by the cashier or other agent of the bank where said bills may be presented, *do*, state whether the demand is made for any bank or branch or agency of any bank, either directly or indirectly; and in case such person or persons shall refuse to answer or state for whom he or they make such demand, he or they shall not be entitled to receive any interest whatever on any note or notes of said bank for which payment may be refused.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the bank, branch or agency at which any note or notes shall or may be presented as aforesaid, shall make payment of such note or notes in the note or notes payable at the particular bank, branch or agency, by or for which such note or notes may or shall be presented for payment, if the said bank, branch or agency shall have a sufficient amount of such notes; and if said bank, branches or agency shall not have a sufficient amount of such notes, payment shall be made in such notes so far as the same shall extend: *Provided*, after applying in payment of the note or notes presented, all such note or notes as are payable at the particular bank, branch or agency as the bank upon which the demand may be made shall have in possession, the said bank shall and may pay off the balance of such note or notes so presented in any note or notes on the bank, branch or agency by or for which the said note or notes may be presented, without regard to the place where the same may be issued or payable.

Hon. Henry Clay and Gen. Lafayette.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains the following note from Mr. Clay:

A CORRECTION.—A paragraph is going the round of the newspapers, stating that the answer of Gen Lafayette to the address which, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, I made to him upon the occasion of his last visit to this country, was prepared by me, though pronounced by him. This is a mistake, which, in justice both to his memory and to myself, ought to be corrected. It was composed by himself, as the style abundantly shows. On the morning of his reception by the House of Representatives he breakfasted with me alone, and I stated or read to him the address which I intended to make to him on that day. The expression occurs in it, that he was in the midst of posterity: on reading which I remarked to him that it would afford him a fine opportunity to pay us a handsome compliment, which he might do by saying: No, and that he found himself surrounded by the same patriotic men attached to liberty, devoted to free institutions, and with all the high attributes which distinguished his revolutionary compatriots. The General seemed pleased with the idea, adopted it, and incorporated it in his answer. This trivial incident could have been the only foundation of the paragraph. H. CLAY.

Washington, Feb. 20.

FREE BLACKS IN THE WEST INDIES.—The Savannah Republican, in regard to the colonization of free persons of color in the United States in some of the West India islands, says:

"We agree that the less the British govenment have to do with the black race in the United States, the better it will be for us. The people of the South are in favor of the peaceable removal of free negroes of color in their midst to Liberia, or to some other remote and suitable place. If every other such person, both here and at the North, would emigrate to Africa, it would be the best for all concerned. But they do object, and will continue to object, to the establishment, on their immediate southern border, of a colony composed mainly of black emigrants from the South. Such a colony would be a fit nursery for the rearing of black soldiers, to be turned loose upon the Southern States in a war between the United States and Great Britain.

Thorvaldsen's First Love.

Some forty-five years ago, a young woman of prepossessing appearance was seated in a small back room of a house in Copenhagen, weeping bitterly.—In her lap lay a few trinkets and other small articles, evidently keepsakes which she had received from time to time. She took up one after the other, and turned them over and over; but she could scarcely distinguish them through her blinding tears. Then she buried her face in her hands, and rocked to and fro in agony.

"Oh!" moaned she, "and has it come to this?—All my dreams of happiness are vanished—all my hopes are dead! He will even go without bidding me farewell. Ah, *Himlen!* that I have lived to see this bitter day! *Luvet vare Gud!*"

At this moment a hasty tap at the door was followed by the entrance of the object of her grief. He was a young man about twenty-five years of age, his person middle sized and strongly built, his features massive, regular and attractive—his long hair flaxen, his eyes blue. This was Bertel Thorvaldsen—a name which has since sounded throughout the world as that of the most illustrious sculptor of modern times. His step was firm and quick, his eyes bright, and his features glowing as he entered the room; but when he beheld the attitude of the weeping female, a shade passed over his countenance as he gently walked up to her, and laying his hand on her shoulder, murmured—"Amalie!"

"Bertel!" answered a smothered voice.

The young Dane drew a chair to her side, and silently took her tear-bedewed hands. "Amalie," said he, after a pause broken only by her quivering sobs, "I am come to bid thee farewell. I go in the morning"

She ceased weeping, raised her face, and releasing her hands, pushed back her dishevelled hair. Then she wiped her eyes, and gazed on him in a way that made his own droop. "Bertel," said she in a solemn tone, but void of all reproach—"Bertel, why did you win my young heart? why did you lead me to hope that I should become the wife of your bosom?"

"I—I always meant it; I mean it now."

She shook her head mournfully, and taking up the trinkets, continued: "Do you remember what you said when you gave me this—and this—and this?"

"What would you have, Amalie? I said I loved you; I love you still—but—"

"But you love ambition, fame, the praise of men, far better," added she, bitterly.

Thorvaldsen started, and his features flushed; for he felt acutely the truth of her words.

"Yes, you will leave *gamle Danmark*—you will leave your poor, fond, old father and mother, whose only hope and only earthly joy is in you—you will leave me, and all who love the sound of your footstep, and go to the distant land, and forget us all."

"*Min Pige!* you are cruel and unjust. I shall come back to my old father and mother—come back to thee, and we shall be happy again."

"Never, Bertel!—never! When once you have gone, there is no more happiness for us. In heaven we may meet again; on earth, never! Oh, no. never more will you see in this life, either your parents or your poor broken-hearted Amalie!"—and again her sobs burst forth.

Thorvaldsen abruptly arose from his chair, and paced the room in agitation. He was much distressed. and once or twice he glanced at Amalie with evident hesitation. His past life, the pleasure of his youth, the endeared scenes and friends of his childhood, the affection of Amalie, the anguish of his parents at the approaching separation, all vividly passed in review, and whispered him to stay and be happy in the city of his birth. But a vision of Rome rose also, and beckoned him thither to earn renown, wealth and earthly immortality. The pride of conscious genius swelled his soul, and he felt that the die was cast forever.

He reseated himself by the side of Amalie, and once more took her hand. She looked up, and at one glance read his inmost thoughts. "Go," said she, "go and fulfil your destiny. God's will be done! You will become a great man—you will be the companion of princes and of kings, and your name will extend the fame of your country to the uttermost parts of the earth. I see it all; let my selfish love perish! Only promise this: when you are hereafter in the full blaze of your triumph, sometimes turn aside from the high born, lovely dames who are thronging around, and drop one tear to the memory of the lowly Danish girl who loved you better than myself. Bertel, *farvel!*"

The next day Thorvaldsen quitted Copenhagen for Rome, where he resided nearly the whole remainder of his long life, and more than realized his own wildest aspirations of fame. But the prophecy of poor Amalie was litterally fulfilled—he never more beheld his parents, nor her, his first true love!

Nearly half a century had elapsed, and again the scene was Copenhagen. The streets were densely crowded with eager, sorrowing spectators, and every window of every house was filled with sadly-expectant faces. At length the cry "They come!" was echoed from group to group, and the crowd swayed to and fro under the sympathetic swell of one common people.

A withered old woman was seated at the upper window of a house, and when the cry was taken up, she raised her wrinkled countenance, and passed her hands over her eyes, as though to clear away the mist of more than seventy winters. An immense procession drew nigh. Appropriate military music preceded a corpse being conveyed to its last earthly abiding-place. The king of the land, the royal family, the nobility, the clergy, the learned, the brave, the gifted, the renowned, walked after it. The banners of mourning were waved, the trumpets wailed, and ten thousand sobs broke forth alike from stern and gentle breasts, and tears from the eyes of warriors as well as lovely women, showered like rain.—It was the funeral of Bertel Thorvaldsen, with the Danish nation for mourners! And she, the old woman who gazed at it as it slowly wound by—she was Amalie, his first love! Thorvaldsen had never married, neither had she.

"Ah, *Himlen!*" murmured the old woman, wiping away tears from a source which for many long years had been dry, "how marvelous is the will of God! To think I should live to behold this sight! Poor, poor, Bertel! All that I predicted came to pass: but ah me! who knows whether you might not have enjoyed a happier life after all, had you stayed with your old father and mother, and married me. Ah, *Himlin*, there's only One can tell! Poor Bertel!"

Four years sped, and on one fine Sabbath morning an aged and decrepid female painfully dragged her weary limbs through the lower rooms of that wondrous building known as Thorvaldsen's Museum.—She paused not to glance at the matchless works of the sculptor, but crept onward until she had reached an open doorway leading into the inner quadrangle, in the centre of which a low tomb of gray marble encloses the mortal remains of him whose hand created the works which fill the edifice. Step by step she drew close to the tomb, and sank on the pavement by its side. Then she laid down her crutch, and pressed her bony hands tightly over her skinny brow. "*Ja, ja!*" murmured she; "they told me he lay here, and I prayed to God to grant me strength to crawl to the spot—and he has heard me. Ah, *Himlen*, I can die happy now."

She withdrew her hands, and peered at the simple but all comprehensive inscription of "Bertel Thorvaldsen," deeply cut on the side of the tomb.—Then she raised her fore-finger, and earnestly traced with it every letter to the end. Smiling feebly, she let fall her hand, and complacently sighed. while an evanescent gleam of subtile emotion lighted up her lineaments. "Tis true; he moulders here. Poor Bertel, we shall meet again—in heaven!"

Her eyes closed and her head slowly sank on her breast. in which attitude she remained until one of the officers of the museum, who had noticed her singular behavior, came up. "Grammel kone" (old wife) said he, "what are you doing?"

She answered not; and he slightly touched her shoulder, thinking she was asleep. Her body gently slid to the ground at the touch, and he then saw that she slept the sleep of death.

A MARTYR IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Intelligence has just reached Amsterdam that M. Schœffler, a young Dutch Catholic Missionary in Cochin China, has been put to death for preaching Christianity. He was denounced by the mandarins, arested, bound hand and foot, conveyed to the capital, Hue Fo, and condemned to death by a sort of judicial commission.—He was hanged on a very lofty gibbet. More than 10,000 troops attended the execution, to prevent any hostile demonstration on the part of the numerous Christians at Hue Fo.

A LARGE HOTEL.—The Metropolitan Hotel, located on the site of Niblo's Garden, in the city of New York, cost $500,000 for the building alone; and the cost of furnishing it will be about $100,000. Its front on Broadway is 526 feet.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1852.

SENATE.—Mr. Cooper presented petitions against the renewal of Woodworth's patent for a planing machine. Mr. Hunter reported back, with amendments, the bill for establishing a mint in New York. On motion of Mr. Downs, numerous memorials, asking an investigation of the decisions and proceedings of the recent board of Commissioners upon claims against Mexico, were referred to a select committee of five Senators, with power to send for persons and papers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House was engaged all day in committee of the whole, in the discussion of the Bounty Land Bill. The committee rose and reported the Bill to the House, which adjourned without taking any action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

In Senate to-day, Mr. Rhett gave notice that he would to-morrow ask leave to vindicate himself against allusions made in the speeches of Messrs. Cass and Clemens, on the Compromise Measures, during his absence. The remainder of the day was spent in debate and balloting for a select Committee to investigate the decisions and conduct of the Board of Commissioners on Mexican Claims.

In the House, a motion was made to lay on the table the Bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Act.—The House rejected it 80 to 82. and proceeded in Committee of the Whole, to consider and vote on the amendments to the Bill separately.

The London *Times* says that one of the schemes suggested in Paris, is "for France to bargain with Russia for the cession of the left bank of the Rhine. as an equivalent for the occupation of Constantinople by Russia."

Louis Phillippe's Real Estate, and which has been lately confiscated from his family by Louis Napoleon, is thus estimated:—Wealth comprised in the will made in favor of his children on the 7th of August, 1830, of which he estimated the interest 41,807,954f. Wealth in real estate belonging to the King *en pleine propriete*, 9,837,000f. Wealth in real estate deputed by legacy to the King by M'lle Adelaide, his sister, in interest only, 27,602.013f. Total, 72,246,986f., giving a net revenue of 2,377,409; or $475,521 80.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 4th inst., by J. E. BUNTING Esq., Col. WM. S. LARKINS, to MISS MARGARET VANN, all of this County.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 26—Schr. Tionesta, Eaton, from St. Thomas, in ballast to Wm. M. Harriss. Left at St Thomas, Feb. 1st
Barque Mariel, Colson, waiting orders.
Steamer Chatham, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.
27—U. S. mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 45 passengers.
Feb. 28—Brig Ellen Hayden, Smith, from Matanzas, to J. Hathaway & Son; with molasses.
U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston.

CLEARED.

Feb. 26.—Schr. Francines, Hooper, for Jacksonville, by Miles Costin; with 500 bushels corn.
27.—Br. Brig Ohio, Redding, for West Indies, by Miles Costin; with 60,000 feet lumber and 68,000 shingles.
U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston; with 40 passengers.
Steamer Pampero, Willie, for Baltimore.
Steamer Chatham, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.
Schr. Wm. Henry, Grant, for St. Lucia, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 75,000 feet lumber.
Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Harmon, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 703 bbls. rosin, 226 do. spirits turpentine, 214 bales cotton, and 641½ bushels pea nuts.
Feb. 28—Brig Whitaker, Handy, for Jacmel, St. Domingo, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 73,581 feet lumber, 115,000 shingles.
Schr. J. A. Hobart, Gove, for N. Y., by J. H. Flanner.
U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 32 passengers.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Naval Stores—The market is very quiet for Spirits Turpentine and the tendency of prices downward. The sales have been confined to small lots at 43c per gal., cash. In Tar there have been sales of 1 a 200 bbls. at $2 12½ a $2 37½ per bbl., cash and 6 mos., for North County and Wilmington. In Rosin there have been further sales of common at $1 50, and some No. 1 at $2 50 a $3 per bbl. 6 mos.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Cotton.—The lower qualities of Cotton had declined ¼d.
Flour was very dull, and the turn of the Market was in favor of the buyers, but there was no quotable reduction.
Corn, dull and unsaleable at a reduction of 6d.
Wheat dull, at a decline of a penny per bushel since the departure of the Cambria. Rice was active, but unchanged in prices.
Naval Stores—There was nothing doing in Tar. Spirits Turpentine—Sales of 1000 bbls. good